

THREE NOBILE
EXPEDITION MEN
ARE DISCOVERED

After 43 Days' Tramping
Over Ice, They Are
Found on Ice Pack

RUSSIAN AIRMAN
SIGHTS WAYFARERS

Krassin Still Smashing Way
Through Floes to the Res-
cue of Marooned Crew

MOSCOW (AP)—Virtually given up, three men of the Nobile expedition have been discovered alive on the ice packs to the west of Cape Platen, north of Northeastland. They are Dr. Finn Malmgren, Swedish meteorologist, Capt. Alberto Mariano, pilot of the dirigible Italia, and Capt. Filippo Zappi, navigator. They had been tramping their weary way over the ice from near Foy Island, for 43 days.

A Russian airman, Chukhnovsky, who took off from the icebreaker Krassin, sighted the wayfarers from afar. About the same time the castaways saw the plane and two of them waved frantically with tattered flags. The third was lying down. Chukhnovsky circled over them five times, seeking a landing, but was forced to return to the Krassin. He returned to the marooned men in the afternoon.

The Russian airman's efforts will be devoted to finding a landing spot or picking some route whereby additional aid may be speedily sent to Dr. Malmgren and his companions. It is possible that other planes have flown over the men, as they were seen in little specks against the glistening ice fields. Atmospheric conditions, however, were more suitable for reconnaissance.

The discovery of the castaways has sent a thrill through the hearts of those aboard the Krassin which for one month has been steadily smashing through the ice floes in a determined effort to reach the Nobile group of five men off Foy Island, at the same time searching for the others who had disappeared.

Restraint Sought
on "Parking Hog"

Improvement in Courtesy and
Technique Is Essential
A. A. A. Is Advised

A campaign to promote courtesy and fairness to fellow-automobilists as a means of eliminating the "parking hog" from motordom, thus solving or at least mitigating a problem of space conservation felt even in the smaller towns, is proposed for the American Automobile Association by Allen H. Wood Sr., a member of the Boston division of the A. A. A.

"The road hog is an old and dishonorable figure in motordom," says Mr. Wood. "The parking hog is becoming even more common. In some respects, he is even more of a nuisance."

Improvement in parking courtesy and parking technique for the average motorist, Mr. Wood believes, will go hand in hand. It takes little more time to park properly than improperly, he has stated, and even at the cost of an extra minute parking in such a way as to use no more space than is absolutely necessary, to make room for the other fellow, is time well spent.

SPINNERS REJECT
HALF-TIME PROPOSAL

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The voting on the proposal to revert to organized half-time working in the American section of the Lancashire cotton spinning industry, affecting 120,000 workers, has resulted, after two ballots, in a security of 79 per cent support. This being 11 per cent less than the minimum asked for by the Master Spinners' Federation committee, the scheme has been dropped and is not expected to be revived.

It is now a question of survival of the fittest, 50 mills having already closed down in consequence of their inability to produce yarn without loss at existing world prices. It was officially stated after the meeting that the actual production in the American section of the mills is now approximately 70 per cent normal.

WIRELESS JOINS AFRICA
AND MASSACHUSETTS

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass. (AP)—In spite of the electrical storms along the eastern coast of the United States, the Rev. Robert M. Russell, of Larchmont, N. Y., a missionary in Africa, engaged in a rapid wireless code conversation with his wife who is spending the summer at the Northfield Hotel here.

Approximately 5000 miles were spanned in the contact.

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Goods From the Antilles Will Soon Pass This Gate



Locks and Power Plant at Lakeport, Ill., on the Chicago Drainage Canal, an Important Link on the Lakes-to-the-Gulf-of-Mexico Waterway, Which Has Reached That Stage Where It Can Be Said to Be Nearing Completion. Navigation Is Expected to Be Under Way Within Three Years.

LAKES AND GULF
WATERWAY NOW
IN FINAL STAGES

Michigan's Waters Expected
to Mingle With Gulf of
Mexico in Three Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Direct water transportation between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, forecast within the next three years, is expected to cause a great increase in barge traffic on the Mississippi River.

Ultimately it is pointed out, South America will be enabled to float goods up to Canada while lake cities may ship down the Father of Waters to Spanish and Portuguese speaking nations beyond the Caribbean.

Seventy per cent of the state work needed to link Chicago and New Orleans by water is completed or under contract. Before the end of this year everything remaining will be contracted for, it is announced at the State Division of Waterways.

Illinois' expense will be between \$18,000,000 and \$19,000,000, according to present estimates. The funds are in hand from a \$20,000,000 bond issue voted 20 years ago. The Federal Government has authorized \$3,500,000, but will have to spend more in connection with the Illinois waterway.

The Mississippi River, and the Great Lakes will be linked across this State via the Illinois River, a tributary of the Mississippi. For 230 miles up to the Mississippi to Utica, the Illinois River is already navigable and requires only dredging in its shallow places. At the other end of the waterway nothing remains to be done. From Joliet to Chicago the sanitary canal affords an admirable channel.

Final Gap of 65 Miles

In between Utica and Joliet there are 65 miles of the Illinois and the Des Plaines Rivers which block communication between the two great water systems. When this gap is bridged, the waterways which extend south to the Gulf of Mexico and east to the Gulf of St. Lawrence will be united.

Five locks are required in the 65-mile stretch. The masonry of three is finished, a fourth is under construction.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Y. M. C. A. Five-Car Caravan
Sets Out for Pacific Coast

New York Boys to Learn Self-Reliance, Visit Historic
Spots, and Get Acquainted With Own Country
on Picturesque Tour Covering Eight Weeks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—A five-car caravan bound for the Pacific coast has just left here with 22 members of the Young Men's Christian Association who expect to pass the summer traveling across the continent and becoming acquainted with some of the most historic and picturesque spots in America.

This is the second annual trip sponsored by the association and is under the direction of Louis Cope, association secretary. It is intended to teach the youths self-reliance, to give them a traveling knowledge of their national highways and an adequate impression of the country's size.

The first leg of the journey takes the caravanners to Albany. From there they will begin their cross-country journey to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Salt Lake City, and points west and south. The tentative program for the trip provides for visits to Chicago, Salt Lake City, the Grand Canyon, the Great American Desert, San Francisco, Yellowstone Park, the petrified deserts of California, Los Angeles, points in Texas, New Or-

United States Athletes Sail
for Olympics at Amsterdam

Two Hundred and Eighty-Eight Competitors, Sports
Paraphernalia, Officials and Trainers Leave
New York on the President Roosevelt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The most varied team that has ever represented the United States in the main events of the Olympic Games, got under way this noon, when young men and women, with a plentiful complement of officials, trainers and a load of paraphernalia, including the complete supplies for all the various competitions, sailed past the Statue of Liberty on the President Roosevelt, bound for Amsterdam.

By special arrangement, the President Roosevelt was transferred from the New Jersey piers of the United States Lines, from which it was chartered for the trip, to the New York side, from which it left promptly at noon.

The steamboat Macom, the official vessel of the Mayor's committee on distinguished guests, from which its name is derived, had a new task assigned it for the occasion. Instead of its usual task of welcoming, it now speeded the parting of the distinguished company which will wear the shield of the United States at Amsterdam. Loaded to the brim with the friends and relatives of the athletes, it followed the President Roosevelt with several fire boats and other harbor craft well into the lower bay.

Steamer Specially Equipped

The President Roosevelt has been specially equipped for the occasion, with one deck reserved for a running track, while a swimming tank, and places where the other teams may practice are also part of the equipment. The athletes will live aboard all through the games, so these arrangements are absolutely necessary.

The leading features of the new team, in which it differs greatly from the team which went over in 1924, is the great increase of women athletes. In place of the young women who represented the United States at that time mostly on the swimming team, Miss Helen Meany and her associates on that occasion will find themselves asso-

ciated with Miss Elita Cartwright and her associates on the women's track team, the first to compete in the Olympic Games, as well as Miss Marion Lloyd and Mrs. Charles H. Hooper of the fencing team.

Another change that will be a great variation from the procedure four years ago will be the assignment of the state rooms, in which athletes will have the preference all the way through, with the officials relegated to what places are left.

This is due to the firmness of Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the chair-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

STATES FOUND
TO BE IN NEED OF
FISCAL CHANGES

Atlanta Institute Speaker
Declares Efficiency De-
pends on Tax Handling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—The "paramount need" today of practically every state is for a more efficient and business-like administration of their several fiscal systems, which is impossible unless taxation is given study and expert interpretation commensurate with its complexity and importance, R. C. Norman, State Commissioner of Taxation, told the opening session of the Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations.

Mr. Norman was one of a number of opening day speakers who discussed subjects ranging from labor problems to presidential politics. The Tax Commissioner, who has recently made a study of fiscal systems in many southern and eastern states, outlined some of the adjustments and adaptations needed in the Georgia Tax Department.

"The experience of our own state, as well as other states in the nation, has abundantly demonstrated that the administration and collection of state revenue cannot be entrusted to local officials. The local official is primarily concerned with local revenues and local conditions and influences, and the interest of the state usually with him is subordinate.

"The approved method in progressive states is to place the administration of all state taxes and collection of all state revenues and fees in the hands of a commission composed of full-time members. This commission is usually vested with advisory and supervisory powers over local tax officials. More than 40 per cent of the states have adopted this method."

The institute's lecture staff is drawn from all quarters of the United States, and from several foreign countries, including Dr. J. W. Garner, University of Illinois; Pierre Porochovskiy, formerly of the University of Moscow; Sam J. Slade, state auditor; Dr. W. W. Alexander, secretary Southern Inter-Racial Commission; Adamantios Th. Polyzoides, editor of a Greek newspaper in New York City; Robert Lathan, editor Asheville (N. C.) Citizen; Count Carlo Sforza, formerly of the Foreign Affairs of Italy; Dr. Ashby Jones, pastor Second Baptist Church, St. Louis; Mrs. R. L. Turman, Atlanta Regional Director League of Women Voters.

St. Louis Men
Visiting Britain

Chamber Delegates Start Eu-
ropean Tour—Plan to
Visit Croydon

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Forty delegates of the air board of St. Louis Chamber of Commerce have arrived here for a European tour. They are to visit Croydon airport, where they will meet Harold M. Bixby, one of Lindbergh's backers, who named the historic airplane.

Meanwhile they have applied for but been refused permission to inspect Great Britain's new giant airship R-100, which is eventually to cross the Atlantic. "We have been told there are secrets which it is essential should not be revealed," said Walter B. Wessensberger, president of the Chamber in an interview.

"Of course, we are disappointed, because all our members are keenly interested in the latest aeronautical developments. If we cannot see it here we may do so on the other side of the Atlantic. We are extending an invitation to the builders to anchor it on Scott Field, Belleville, Illinois, 30 miles from St. Louis, which is one of three or four places in America where airships of that size can moor."

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Farm-Labor-Prohibition Ticket
Thought Possible by Coalition

Committees of Both Parties Confer on Matter of Putting
Third Party Candidates in Field With Hopes
Based on South and West

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Visions of a third party ticket in the national elections next November loomed here when delegates to the convention of the Farmer-Labor party of the United States opened their second day's proceedings to consider a report recommending a coalition Farmer-Labor-Prohibition ticket.

This report was agreed to by the Farmer-Labor committee after a joint conference with a like committee from the Prohibition Party, also in convention here. A split in the prohibition delegates over the presidential situation prevented this party's conferees from reaching a definite decision on coalition at the first conference.

The Farmer-Labor committee agreed to report a plan to place a coalition third-party ticket in each state next fall, according to Bert Martin, Denver, Colo., secretary of the party. In case the Prohibitionists are unable to join in such ticket, it is expected the Farmer-Labor group will put up its ticket in any event.

"Our plan is for each party to retain its own individuality through its national committee, to unite on a coalition ticket and platform and possibly get together on a permanent

Ticket in Every State

"Our plan is for each party to retain its own individuality through its national committee, to unite on a coalition ticket and platform and possibly get together on a permanent

WOMEN ACCEPT
NEW POSITION IN
PUBLICITY FIELD

Win Place on Board of Gov-
ernors, International Ad-
vertising Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—Women's influence in the business world went up another peg when the International Advertising Association changed its constitution to provide for the selection of a woman member of the board of governors and of the nominating committee. The 300 women among the delegates attending the association's twenty-fourth annual convention were overjoyed at this new step of recognition.

C. King Woodbridge, president of the association, speaking before the Federation of Women's Advertising Clubs, declared women engaged in advertising work have become so indispensable that successful campaigns can no longer be conducted without getting the woman's point of view.

Mrs. Erma Perham Proetz of the Gardner Advertising Company, three times winner of the Harvard award for notable achievements, said:

"I believe the advertising appeal of today is made chiefly to women and can therefore be built better by women. How can men tell women how to clothe themselves, furnish their houses, and feed their families? It takes a woman to give this information."

Miss Hazel Ludwig of the Darcy Advertising Company, St. Louis, was re-elected president of the Women's Advertising Federation. Miss Florence M. Dart, president of the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women, was chosen vice-president.

Utilization of authentic style information in retail advertising was termed an essential adjunct because of the up-to-the-minute knowledge of fashion trends now possessed by most women customers by Miss Catherine Casey of the Standard Publishing Corporation, Chicago, before the Associated Retail Advertisers' Department.

Mrs. Ida Kruse McFarlane, head of the English department of the University of Denver, Denver, Colo., stressed the need for maintaining pleasure and stimulation as well as

Must Know the Mode

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

The Case for Quicker Justice

How the Law Seeks to Catch Up With the Age

Rapidly changing social and economic conditions in the United States are making constantly increasing demands upon the law. Some of the needs for improvement are being set forth and possible remedies indicated in a series of special articles for The Christian Science Monitor, of which the following is the second.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An English judge turned to a jury after a murder trial last year and said: "Gentlemen, this is a simple case. The lawyers have presented to you the youth of the defendant, as they properly might, and which you properly may consider, but that is no excuse for the crime."

"I hardly think it necessary for you to retire to the jury room. The front row may turn around and consult with the back row, and you may render your verdict from the box if you can agree upon it there."

Such a charge from a judge may be made in Great Britain, in Canada and in the other English-speaking dominions using the common law. It is not permissible in the United States. Anything remotely resem-

bling it would be used as an immediate basis for appeal.

The judge's inference of defendant's guilt might be patently correct—that would not matter. The American judge, especially in certain state courts, must look neither to right nor left, must even in some instances put his charge in writing.

In this limitation on the discretionary power of the judge lies one of the most striking contrasts between the United States and other common-law countries. Some people see in it the explanation for much that is dilatory and uncertain in American jury trials. The explanation of the curb on the American judge runs far back into history.

When the little American republic broke away from England it took over the English legal procedure. At that time England was noted both for its lawlessness and for the severity of its laws. The tale is too long to tell in full; suffice it to say that in 1770 there were 164 felonies in England punishable by hanging.

Henry Fielding tells of boys, women with babies in their arms, and highwaymen, all going off to execution in batches of 10, 15 or 20. Then.

Central America
to Have Air Link
With United States

Air Mail Contracts Signed by
Government—Montreal
Award Also Made

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, announced that two foreign mail contracts linking the United States with Canada and seven Central American countries have been signed.

The Pan-American Airways, New York City, received the contract for carrying air mail between Key West, Central America, and the Panama Canal Zone.

The Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc., New York City, received the contract for the route between New York City and Montreal via Albany.

Mr. New has also received advice that Mexico is preparing to link the two countries by air mail, Sept. 15.

The Mexican line would link Mexico City and Nuevo Laredo where it would connect with the line from New Orleans to Houston to Laredo. This is contingent on Mexico's receipt of airplanes ordered in the United States.

The Key West-Canal Zone route connects the United States with practically all Central America. The accepted bid is \$2 a mile. The route is 1640 miles long and provides for stops at Havana, Merida, Mexico City, Belize, British Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Republic of Honduras; Managua, Nicaragua; San Jose, Costa Rica, and Cristobal, Canal Zone. The contract from Key West to Port of Rico has been held up temporarily.

The Montreal service is to start in six months and run 10 years. Regular first class mail will be carried, and no air mail postage is required.

Yeats to Quit
Free State Senate

Poet and Dramatist to Retire
From Politics and Spend
Winters in France

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Speeches in the Free State Senate as a rule are dull affairs, the poet and dramatist, who was awarded the Nobel prize for literature a few years ago, enlivens the proceedings. When he has intervened in a debate he has usually been more provocative than mystical.

The poet who dreamed of Innisfail and wrapped his thoughts in poetic imagery has started even his friends by his frank, practical outlook on political problems. Usually he has been in a minority, but on many bills—especially those dealing with copyright and the arts—his criticisms and suggestions have been of considerable assistance, saving the Government from pitfalls.

After September, it is announced, however, that the Senate will know him no more. He has decided to retire from politics at the end of the present term to live in the south of France in the winters. As it is impossible to be a regular attendant at the Senate sittings in future, he chose retirement rather than to neglect his duties, a view few other senators take, some of them putting in only one or two appearances in an entire year.

ASTRONOMICAL CONGRESS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEYDEN, Holland—Professor Banichiewicz of Cracow Observatory demonstrated to the delegates at the International Astronomical Congress here the results of the eclipse filmed by the Polish expedition of 1927 from three stations. The pictures showed the excellent results obtained with the chronobioscope. The session has been attended by the ambassadors of France and Germany.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

DRY CONVENTION
FEELS STRENGTH
OF 'OLD GUARD'

Veteran Party Workers
Want Separate Prohibition-
ist Ticket as Usual

OPPOSE ANY MERGER
WITH OTHER GROUPS

One Element, However, Sees
Hoover as Only Hope to
Block Wet Efforts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—On the issue of backing Herbert Hoover or of nominating an independent presidential ticket as of yore, the Prohibition Party divided sharply in the first day of its quadrennial convention here.

Champions of Mr. Hoover on the ground that in his election alone there is safety from the Smith menace to national prohibition, were countered by veteran party workers insisting on the perpetuation of the usual program.

Vigorous advice to refrain from making presidential nominations this year was given the party by its national chairman, Dr. D. Leigh Colvin. He said he had come to this conclusion after attending both of the old party conventions and after widespread consultation.

"Old Guard" in Control

Control of the convention, however, passed with its organization to party warhorses of the old line. Dr. B. E. Prugh, for 15 years chairman of the party in Pennsylvania, who was elected chairman of the convention, said in an interview: "In my opinion, Dr. Colvin's plan is party suicide. If necessary, I shall leave the chair to speak against it."

"I am in favor of making nominations and of a national campaign, with preferably a southern candidate."

When a youth rose to urge support of Mr. Hoover, there was a hubbub interspersed with cries of "show him the door." When the only woman to take the floor in the presidential policy debate advocated the nomination of Mr. Hoover, she was interrupted and the chairman came to her defense. Despite opposition of the stalwarts, sentiment for Hoover was marked.

As revealed by the complexion of this convention, the Prohibition Party today is dominated by men who espoused the cause in years long before prohibition and woman suffrage. Though the party was the first to take up woman suffrage, women did not figure as prominently in the convention itself as at either the Republican or the Democratic conventions. Not a dozen young people could be counted among the delegates.

Attendance Disappointing

Attendance fell below expectations. The first of this week it was announced that there would be 500 delegates, but when the credentials committee reported it announced a total of 152 credentials had then been turned in. It showed 24 states represented. "Hundreds failed to come," remarked one of the party's best-known workers, adding that most of them felt the thing to do was to vote for Hoover and against Smith.

Hopes of doing an important work for the dry cause in the South were voiced in the first day's transactions, but the convention roster shows that the Prohibition Party is today and has been primarily a northern party. Only three states of the solid South were represented in the list of those represented.

Southern response to recent efforts to enlist southern dries in the party's cause, has proved disappointing. Chairman Colvin told the convention. He and others at Houston sounded out southern sentiment, and for a time thought a number of influential southerners were interested in what might be done through the agency of the Prohibition Party. But none of these put in an appearance at this meeting.

It is apparently because the party has been northern and for so many years has been face-to-face with the wheel horses have become much more hostile to the Republican than to the Democratic Party.

Failure to take any account of the large amount of genuine dry sentiment and of active bona fide dry workers in the Republican Party was manifest in various speeches. There was a tendency in some quarters to regard the Prohibition Party today as the sole repository of dry political sentiment. Certain speakers dealt with the Republican Party as if it were made up of Andrew J. Mellon alone.

A high sentiment regards the election of Hoover or of Smith as having little bearing on the prohibition situation. W. D. Martin of New Jersey, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and candidate in his state on the party ticket, for United States Senator, said: "We'll nominate a ticket or have a fight. I don't care a snap whether Al. Smith or Herbert Hoover is elected."

UNION HEAD ASSUMES DUTIES

CLEVELAND, O.—A. F. Whitney, new president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has assumed his duties as head of that organization, to which he was elected at the triennial convention here. He was formerly secretary-treasurer of the brotherhood. At the same time, William G. Lee, retiring president, took over the duties of secretary-treasurer. Mr. Lee served as president for 19 years.

WOMEN'S BOARD URGES MEMBERS TO BACK HOOVER

New York Law Enforcement
Committee Denounces
Smith as Wet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A resolution urging all friends of prohibition to "vote for Hoover and Curtis and against Smith and Robinson" and, if necessary, to sacrifice party interests in order to protect the dry law, was passed by the board of trustees of the New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement at a meeting just held here.

The resolution was characterized by dry leaders here as the first important move in a vigorous campaign which will wage to insure the election of a President who is committed to support of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The action of the board of trustees was said to be in direct contrast to the organization's hitherto non-partisan policy and to indicate the seriousness with which the women intend to wage their campaign.

Criticized Smith

In a resolution setting forth the reason for their action, the board characterized Governor Smith as "an unswerving opponent of the Eighteenth Amendment," and as being responsible for "the deplorable conditions recently exposed in New York by the repeal of the state enforcement law."

After a brief citation of Governor Smith's record as Assemblyman and Governor as an opponent of prohibition, the resolution asserts that "wet" interests are working for his election because they believe it would be "the strongest blow at prohibition and its enforcement and the keener strategy leading to the modification of the enforcement act."

The resolution calls attention to Governor Smith's messages to the Legislature "especially requesting it to repeal its ratification of the amendment," and asserts that by repealing the Mullen-Gage State Enforcement Act, he reduced the protection from state law to a degree unknown since early colonial days, and "opened the door to the deplorable conditions recently exposed in New York."

United Dry Vote

"It becomes the solemn duty," the resolution continues, "of all those who stand for a dry nation and self-respecting, honest enforcement of the law to unite and stand understandingly against the Democratic candidate, Governor Smith, for President, and for the Republican candidate, Mr. Hoover, who is personally dry and politically committed to uphold the law and its enforcement."

"Whereas, The New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement is

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
Copley—"He Walked in Her Sleep." \$3.00.
Majestic—"Good News." \$1.15.

EXHIBITIONS
Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Entertainment to playground group, games, stories, etc., afternoon.

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except on Sundays; 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Admission free. Paintings and small sculpture by Massachusetts artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marines and etchings.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings.

Grace Horn Galleries, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Color prints from wood blocks by European artists.

Provincetown Art Association, Provincetown—Annual maritime exhibition of oil, water colors, drawings, prints and small sculpture. Open daily, 10 to 6.

Through July 24.

North Shore Arts Association, East Gloucester Square, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and sculpture.

Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road, East Gloucester—Paintings, sculpture and black-and-white pictures. Open weekdays, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 6.

Concord Art Center, Concord—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Concord Art Association. Open weekdays, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5.

THE

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MOTHS

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BOSTON, MASS.

Smith Refuses Indorsement of Equalization Fee

Governor Tells Farmers He
Will Stand on Party
Pledge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Word has been passed to Democratic leaders that Governor Smith, the party's presidential candidate, will not indorse the equalization fee.

Word to this effect was "sent down the line" by persons close to the New York executive, following the dissemination of statements by certain equalization fee advocates that the Democratic candidate would approve the project as a strong bid for agricultural support.

The New York Governor himself made a public statement on the subject in reply to a telegraphic query sent him by William H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, asking his position on the issue.

Mr. Settle and several farm organization heads who took an active part in the effort at both party conventions for an equalization fee plan, are understood to have claimed that the Democratic candidate would exceed the Democratic platform declaration on the question.

"Squarely on Party Pledge"

Governor Smith spiked that contention in his message to Mr. Settle. He declared that he stood "squarely on the party pledge." Nothing is said in the communication about the equalization fee. The Governor stated that if elected he would immediately call a conference "of leaders to work with me during the winter to develop a concrete plan embodying the principle of the House platform so that I may transmit to Congress at its opening session a definite program."

This strong intimation from the candidate himself and the word that had previously been sent through the ranks as coming from him, gave the political leaders of the party to understand that Governor Smith is hewing close to the platform on the farm issue.

Desirous as he is to capture the farm vote, it is obvious, according to political leaders, that Governor Smith does not at present contemplate any definite stand on the equalization fee.

East as Focal Point

It was also pointed out that Governor Smith's statement and reported attitude on the matter is further evidence that he and his advisers consider the industrial East as the focal point in the campaign.

That the Democratic candidate does not contemplate an equalization fee stand is regarded as having cut the ground from under certain farm group leaders who have been making considerable claims concerning the Democratic position on the issue.

Political leaders here assert that Governor Smith's making his position clear on the matter at this

time is significant.

Light at vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:48 p. m.

Thursday, 7:20 a. m.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 15th meridian)

Albany 71 Memphis 73

Atlantic City 68 Montreal 72

Boston 65 Nantucket 68

Buffalo 59 New Orleans 78

Calgary 50 New York 72

Charleston 78 Philadelphia 74

Chicago 60 Portland, Me. 72

Denver 60 Portland, Ore. 74

Des Moines 70 St. Paul 76

Eastport 64 San Francisco 64

Galveston 78 St. Louis 76

Hatteras 80 St. Paul 76

Helena 56 Seattle 60

Jacksonville 80 Tampa 78

Kansas City 66 Washington 71

Los Angeles 60

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:48 p. m.

Thursday, 7:20 a. m.

Light at vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 15th meridian)

Albany 71 Memphis 73

Atlantic City 68 Montreal 72

Boston 65 Nantucket 68

Buffalo 59 New Orleans 78

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BACK HOOVER, PROHIBITION PARTY URGED

Representative Randall
Makes Plea for Unity of
All Dry Factions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Support of Herbert Hoover for President was urged upon the Prohibition Party by Charles H. Randall, the only Representative in Congress the Prohibition Party ever elected, in a message to the party convention here. Mr. Randall was the author of the Eighteenth Amendment in the Lower House and of the legislation for wartime prohibition, for prohibition in Hawaii and Porto Rico, and of a number of other prohibition measures, according to party leaders here.

In his message to the convention he said: "The Republican Party has committed itself to the greatest forward movement since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. That peerless statesman, Senator William E. Borah, led the party into an unequivocal declaration not only for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, but for personal observance of the law by its members.

Urges Co-operation With G. O. P. "In view of this momentous action, the Prohibition Party should, with enthusiasm, accept the proffered co-operation of the Republican Party.

"If the Republicans had shown any evidence of collusion or evasion in naming candidates to run upon such

a platform, then I would be the last man to recommend that our party join the Republican Party in the election of its candidates.

"Herbert Hoover is personally dry and he is undoubtedly politically dry.

Praise for Curtis
"Charles Curtis of Kansas was one of the first men in that State to prosecute violators of the state prohibition law. During my six years' acquaintance with him in Congress he was one of the strongest supporters of all prohibition measures.

"Therefore, I recommend that our national convention, at Chicago, on July 10, nominate Hoover and Curtis as its standard bearers."

Mr. Randall served six years in Congress. He is now chairman of the Public Works Committee of the City Council of Los Angeles, and is running for United States Senator in California as the Prohibition Party nominee.

Prohibitionists Deny Farmer-Labor Fusion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Possibility of joint action of the Prohibition Party with the Farmer-Labor Party meeting here simultaneously was discounted by Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, national chairman of the prohibitionists. He said the Farmer-Laborites would like to arrive at common action, but that this would only split up the situation more in the agricultural states.

"The major object in this campaign is to defeat Smith," he said, "this proposed action would simply complicate things and would not get anywhere.

Mr. Colvin said that it was not probable the Prohibition Party would endorse Mr. Hoover, but that it might be given authority to go into certain southern states with a coalition of Hoover-Curtis electors.

Prohibition Party Is Advised to Abandon 'Lone Hand' Effort

Campaign as Third Party Will Only Aid Wets, Youth
Tells Convention—Points to Danger of Taking
Dry Republican Votes From Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The heights of the dramatic were reached when a young man facing his elders told the Prohibition Party in convention here that its strength was shrinking and that it had better face the facts and help Hoover.

The outcry of "old line" party prohibitionists drowned out the youth's voice, and for a few moments it seemed doubtful whether he could continue, but he stuck to his guns, and the convention heard him out. The protests he evoked were offset by the plaudits he won.

The young man was Nelson A. White of Drexel Hill, near Philadelphia, Pa. He described himself later as "just a plain prohibition voter."

The Prohibition Party would write its own finish if it attempted in this election to inject between a dry Republican and a wet Democrat a third party ticket, he told the convention. The party would simply have no chance.

"Herbert Hoover is our logical candidate," he declared. "Herbert Hoover is in many ways the antithesis of the thing we have to beat. He will be our next President unless the dregs, from whom he should have his greatest support, desert him in his hour of need.

"Herbert Hoover is a modest Christian gentleman. He is not fundamentally a party man. He should appeal especially to the party prohibitionists who have no sympathy for the other parties. He is the only man in the country capable of beating Al Smith."

When he finished, the chairman of the convention took the floor to urge a hearing for all speakers.

Nevertheless an outbreak greeted Miss Jeannette O. Campbell of Los Angeles, Calif., who had been an active Democratic worker, but came to this convention as a Prohibitionist.

"Hoover is our only hope," she de-

Farm-Labor and Prohibition Merger Rumor

(Continued from Page 1)

sequent proceedings of the session. The Prohibition Party is proud of its long and remarkable history. In fusions proposed in the past it has usually stood to give most and receive least. Delegates from 40 states and the District of Columbia answered the roll the first day of the Farmer-Labor convention. There were 40 delegates on the floor.

Session Active From Start

Earnestness marked the discussions from the start. Delegates demanded that complete democracy pervade, in harmony with the party's ideals. They nullified the plan of the temporary officers to appoint committees and insisted that it was more democratic to name them in separate caucuses of each state group.

J. Edwin Spurr, El Reno, Okla., an ardent farmer dry, was made permanent chairman of the convention, and became chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, by unanimous vote, for the next four years.

Mr. Spurr, in an interview, declared the organization would refuse to endorse either the Republican or Democratic ticket.

"The Farmer-Labor Party is not an endorsing organization," he declared. "We want our own ticket. The Republicans insulted the farmers at their Kansas City convention, and we cannot find our ideals in the Democratic Party's platform either."

Mr. Spurr declared himself for strict enforcement of prohibition. "There isn't a chance that prohibition will be repealed," he declared. "But it is regrettable that the party in power has failed to enforce the Volstead Act satisfactorily. I believe it should be rigidly enforced, even if it takes the entire army and navy. On the whole prohibition has had its benefits. Prohibition is a settled question in this country."

Charles G. Shirley, Chicago head of the northwest conference provisional committee formed by Minnesota several years ago, was temporary chairman of the Farmer-Labor convention. He presented the keynote speaker, Mrs. Laura Hughes Lunde, an active Labor leader of Chicago.

Sets Political Precedent

Political precedent was set when a woman delivered the keynote address. Mrs. Laura Hughes Lunde, Chicago, long a leader in the labor movement, was introduced as the first woman "keynote" of any political party in the United States. Her plea, "equality for all and special privilege for none," stirred the delegates to high pitch.

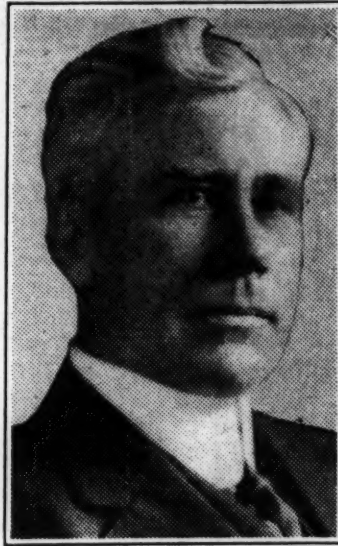
Mrs. Lunde was organizer of the Labor Party in Ontario, Can., and served as vice-president of that organization. She is a member of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

The electric power "trust" in the United States was criticized by Mrs. Lunde in her address, but she made no reference to the Hoover or Smith candidacies. Senators Curtis and Robinson were blamed for voting to adjourn Congress "to prevent a vote on Boulder Dam."

"It is well understood that those who control electric power in this country," said Mrs. Lunde, "will soon control the lives of the people, for we are becoming more and more dependent on it. The partial investigation of the power trust has shown it to be one of the most sinister forces in this country, even worming its way into our schools to pervert the thoughts of our children. Its servants have boasted of its control over Congress."

Would Curb "Power Trust"
"Neither party has mentioned the power trust in its platform, and yet

'Dry' Backs Hoover



© Harris & Ewing
CHARLES H. RANDALL

unless that trust is curbed, it will seriously menace the freedom of this nation. We have in this country great power sites and it is quite possible for the Government to develop them and give the people cheap power.

"That would mean that the farmers would have power to run all their standing machinery, pump their homes, wash, iron and even run their refrigerators with electricity. It would mean a new emancipation from slavery for all of the people."

Mrs. Lunde declared democracy can be made to work in the United States but not through the "two old parties." She criticized the Republican and Democratic Parties for being vague in their proposals for farm relief and for failing to pay any attention to needs of labor. In conclusion she declared:

"We can have good government just as soon as the people wake up and make the necessary effort to get it."

The Farmer-Labor Party began in Chicago after the war when there was a wave of industrial unrest abroad which ultimately became manifest in the United States. The party was promoted originally by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the president of the Federation ran for Mayor of Chicago under its banner. The Federation then promoted its expansion, and called a national convention in this city. It met without the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, which has consistently disapproved of a labor party.

Four years ago it endorsed Senator La Follette. Substantially it has marked the attempt to pattern in the United States the labor party of Europe, and failing in that it has had a somewhat checkered career.

YALE OPENS INSTITUTE FOR OLD LANGUAGES

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The first linguistic institute ever held has opened at Yale University under the auspices of the Linguistic Society of America, and will continue until Aug. 17. Forty linguists from all parts of the world have registered.

Courses will be given in several languages among which are: old Norse, early Welsh, early Irish, Sanskrit, Pali and Hittite.

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Anti-Smith Forces Uniting in Texas; Would Aid Hoover

Tentative Plans Drafted for
Presentation to Meeting
July 17

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Texans opposed to the nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith are occupied with plans to place the state in the Republican column in November.

Tentative plans for an anti-Smith organization have been drafted at a meeting here of leaders of Texas Democrats who have announced they will not support the New York Governor and have threatened to bolt the party. Another session was called for July 17 to perfect such an organization.

Among those attending the conference were former State Senator V. A. Collins and Oscar B. Colquitt, twice Governor of Texas, who were leaders of the constitutional or "bone dry" Democrats who sought to instruct state delegates to the national party convention against Governor Smith.

Mr. Collins stated after the conference that it was decided to recommend to the meeting July 17 that a state executive committee composed of one member from each senatorial district of Texas, be formed, and that a chairman and a campaign manager be named to direct activities of this committee.

Others who attended the conference said resolutions urging voters to support Herbert Hoover for President probably would be presented to the July 17 meeting.

Los Angeles Gets Elks' Convention

Murray Hulbert Chosen for
Grand Exalted Ruler by
Vote of 904 to 132

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Election of a complete ticket of officers, with Murray Hulbert, New York, as grand exalted ruler, and selection of Los Angeles as 1929 convention city, were features of the first business session of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at their sixty-fourth annual meeting here.

The ticket of new officers was made public by the publicity committee of the convention immediately after the balloting. Considerable confusion developed when conflicting reports on the election were made public by two members of the publicity committee.

A check-up disclosed that Mr. Hulbert had been elected by a vote of 904 to 132 over Lee Merriweather of St. Louis, who made a last-minute campaign.

Other officers elected or appointed

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Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

were: Mifflin G. Potts, Pasadena, Calif., grand esteemed leading knight; O. L. Hayden, Alva, Okla., grand esteemed loyal knight; John J. Powell, Wilmington, Del., grand esteemed lecturing knight; J. Edgar Masters, Charleroi, Pa., grand secretary (re-elected); Fred A. Morris, Mexico, Mo., grand treasurer (re-elected); Thomas J. Brady, Brookline, Mass., grand tiler; W. H. Mustaine, Nashville, Tenn., grand inner guard, and John K. Birch, Grand Rapids, Mich., grand trustee.

Andrew J. Casey of Newburyport, Mass., was appointed a member of the grand forum to fill the unexpired term of Murray Hulbert, new grand exalted ruler, and Dwight E. Campbell of Aberdeen, N. D., was appointed a member of the grand forum for a five-year term.

BRITISH NOMINATE CHARLES E. HUGHES

GENEVA (AP)—The English national group of jurists has nominated Charles E. Hughes and Dr. Walter Simons, president of the Supreme Court of Germany, for the vacancy on the Permanent Court of International Justice created by the resignation of John Bassett Moore, the Associated Press learned today.

In transmitting the nominations of the League of Nations the English panel placed the name of Mr. Hughes first, as did Sweden in nominating the two jurists. The nomination of the American panel, which includes Elihu Root, John Bassett Moore and Newton T. Baker, as well as Mr. Hughes himself, is expected shortly. League circles predict that the Americans will also nominate Mr. Hughes.

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Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Drinking at Conventions

Kansas City, Mo.

POLITICAL observers whose experience with conventions of American political parties extends back over a score of years will be able to corroborate the following editorial expression from the Kansas City Star:

It is said there was a good deal of drinking among the delegates to the Kansas City convention. Very likely this is true, although there must be considerable guesswork about the reports. The drinking was all done in private rooms under cover. No one person could have extensive personal knowledge of the facts. They were not apparent on the streets. If a drunken man was seen it was certainly a most unusual sight.

It was not so in the pre-Volstead days that now are so often referred to as the age of temperance and purity. Anyone accustomed to attending national conventions knows what elaborate preparations were made to afford drinking facilities. All the important barrooms were provided with extra equipment and the drinkers were lined up five deep whenever the convention was not in session.

Yes, there probably was drinking at the recent Republican convention; about 10 per cent, say, of what there used to be in the "good old days" of the saloon.

Were one to doubt that dry sentiment is increasing, one would only have to compare the law enforcement planks written by the Republicans and Democrats four years ago with those written at the conventions this year.

BUMPER WHEAT CROP SEEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canadian prairie provinces are headed now for a production of a billion-bushel wheat crop, according to J. H. McDonald, member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, who arrived here after a tour of the prairies. Wheat acreage shows a gain this year of 10 per cent over the area planted a year ago, he said, and in a few years Canada will be handling a crop two or three times the present production. Before long this output will keep all Canadian ports on the Atlantic and Pacific busy, Mr. McDonald predicted. He added that conditions this year are ideal for a large grain crop.

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WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL LEADERS STUDY NEW PLAN

Seek Way for Foreign Countries to Work According to Individual Needs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—Upward of 7000 delegates from all parts of the world gathered at Shrine Civic Auditorium here to attend the opening session of the World's Tenth Sunday School Convention. The general theme of the meeting was the scriptural quotation, "Thy Kingdom Come."

The convention was called to order by Dr. William C. Poole, president of the World's Sunday School Association, which is sponsoring the gathering. Dr. Poole is pastor of Christ Church, Westminster Bridge, London.

One of the aims of the convention, according to its leaders, is the development of a plan whereby countries other than the United States may develop their own material for training leaders according to their special needs, and not according to American needs.

Heretofore other countries such as India, Africa, China, etc., have translated American materials for their use as American leaders in training leaders. This, it is pointed out, is not satisfactory and an indigenous leadership is sought.

Representatives from Europe
In addition to Dr. Poole, Europe is represented by Dr. W. Y. Fullerton, London, home secretary of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society; James Kelly, Glasgow, secretary of the Scottish Sunday School Union; Arthur Black, London, on the executive committee of the association; Sir Edward Sharp of England, president of the British committee; Slava Prokhanoff of Leningrad, and John Victor, Budapest, secretary of the Hungarian Council of Religious Education.

The executive committee of the convention is headed by Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, president of the University of Southern California, and music of the convention is in charge of Mrs. Grace Widney Mabey of Los Angeles, chairman of the department of church music. National Federation of Music Clubs, Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley of Oxford, O., president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, is a special guest at the convention and will take part in conferences on religious music.

"Festival of Song"
The "Festival of Song of All Nations," scheduled for Sunday night at the Hollywood Bowl, will be a musical "League of Nations," with all countries represented in song.

To the regular chorus of 1000 voices heard at the principal sessions of the convention will be added 4000 others directed by Glenn M. Tindall, head of the music department of the Los Angeles Playhouse and Recreation Department, sponsoring the first half of this program.

According to Mrs. Mabey, an effort will be made to raise the standard of religious music and to bring the great classics into the churches. Their absence from the churches she attributes to the employing of mediocre musicians who have not been educated musically.

Among outstanding speakers of the convention will be Dr. Charles R. Watson, president of American University, Cairo; Bishop Fred Fisher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Calcutta; Prof. Rajah B. Manikam of Madras College, India.

International in Scope
As an evidence of the international scope to the convention, the large majority of speakers are from outside the United States. Of the 73 on the program, 48 are from these other nations. Whenever possible, the speakers represent the indigenous church, as the Sunday school workers are desirous of having their own nationals speak for them instead of missionaries or secretaries.

The Orient is largely represented at the convention, 250 from China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines having come to these shores together on the liner Tenyo Maru.

Among the most important conferences of the meeting are the seven seminar groups on religious education, limited to about 100 delegates each, half of whom may be from outside the United States.

The groups will report on the following: "Organization of Religious

Education Forces," W. D. Howell, Philadelphia, chairman; "Training the Leadership," Dr. Wade Crawford Barclay, Chicago, chairman; "Building the Curriculum," Dr. Luther A. Weigle, New Haven, Conn., chairman; "Special Problems" (such as racial and religious attitudes, temperance, home and family life), Dr. B. S. Winchester, New York City, chairman; "The Youth Movement," Dr. Percy R. Hayward, Chicago, chairman.

France Expects Still Lower Lira

Second Stabilization Likely—Significance Seen in Volpi Resignation

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The resignation of Count Volpi, Finance Minister of Italy, who is greatly respected here, has a peculiar interest for France because as interpreted, it becomes a commentary on the danger of revalorization. It was not without patriotic pangs that the French politicians consented to stabilize the franc at 124 to 1 when Italy had chosen the higher figure of 92 in stabilizing the lira. It was felt that the franc ought normally to be higher than the lira. It was felt that France was somehow humiliated.

Yet France remembered that money serves merely for measuring purposes and that it is foolish to adopt an impossible figure for the sake of national prestige. The suggestion here is that Benito Mussolini was moved by considerations of prestige and did not sufficiently treat the problem as technical. He would have revalorized still more, but Count Volpi opposed his views. Even then it was urged that a high lira meant a stoppage of industry and unemployment.

Stabilization in itself is not a sovereign safeguard against economic troubles. Indeed, it may provoke them. The lesson is being seriously taken to heart here. The results of excessive revalorization are aggravation of the public debt, possible budgetary disequilibrium, increase in weight of taxation, commercial embarrassment and industrial confusion. This year there were 439,211 unemployed in Italy against 225,346 last year, and 79,678 in 1926.

Statistics on exports and imports show a diminution in trade. It is suspected that the budget is not solid. In short, it is obvious that a dictatorship is not more successful in coping with economic difficulties than a parliamentary régime. This does not mean that there is anything critical in the Italian position, but merely that it has not, despite the Duce, managed to maintain with safety a higher financial level than France, and it is anticipated that there will be a social stabilization at a lower figure.

The United States is particularly interested in this subject because it has heavy investments in Italy.

CORAL GABLES WINS CASE
JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—A petition of involuntary bankruptcy filed by creditors of Coral Gables, at Miami, Florida's most extensive real estate development, was denied in Federal Court here by Judge Lake Jones, who also held that the present directors were efficient and capable of managing the affairs of the corporation.

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'Brass Button' Influence in D. A. R. Decried in Plea for Free Speech

Militaristic Control of National Organization Is Declared Fundamental Issue in Blacklisting Controversy—Expelled Member Protests

Further exposition of the protest made by Mrs. Helen Tufts Baillie against the so-called "blacklisting" of certain speakers by the Daughters of the American Revolution, for which she was expelled from membership in that organization, is contained in advance proofs of an article soon to appear in the Christian Leader.

The article, which is released by John van Schaick Jr., editor of the periodical, was written at his request by Mrs. Baillie and opens with the reaffirmation that "black lists" were being circulated in Massachusetts and several other states.

"As the national officers have never definitely expressed regret that their subordinates in Massachusetts and elsewhere have used black lists, and as they have made no explicit promises to exercise their authority to discourage their future use, they must bear the responsibility for them," Mrs. Baillie says, and goes on to say that "denial of black lists is only a quibble."

A Fine Distinction
Then, in an ironic vein, she continues: "There are lists of persons discriminated against but no black lists." She declared that, contrary to the statement made by the president-general of the society at the time of her expulsion, she had made no admissions that relieved the officers of the onus of blacklisting.

"A fundamental issue of the D. A. R. situation," he article goes on, "is the struggle within it between the ideas of militarism and its antithesis, international conciliation. It is necessary to understand that the society is now administered by an element that for years has hobnobbed with brass buttons in Washington."

"Do we question whether the national officers represent the membership?" The national officers sum up their position in a paragraph. "The institution, they declare, is important, not the individual."

Regarding the D. A. R. "doctrine" of "loyalty to the national officers" and its effect on freedom of speech, the article says: "The campaign of the D. A. R. National Defense Committee is notorious. To the credit of the society, however, numerous members have rebelled, for no sooner had the society become a channel for the distribution of black lists and scurrilous propaganda than protests began pouring into headquarters."

"Protests Treated With Contempt"
"In all cases, however, these protests were treated with contempt on the ground that no loyal Daughters would ever criticize the national officers."

Mrs. Baillie declares in the article that, "although the officials of the

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women can speak elsewhere if they can get audience. It is our duty to warn off the audience.

"There is a clear issue in this struggle in which I have been happy to play a part. As this issue reaches the intelligence of the cross-section of American life which contributes its men and women to patriotic societies, there will be more thought given, I hope, to those fundamental principles of spiritual revolution and progress through which the human race is lifted to the light."

Airship to Fly to Antipodes

Bert Campbell to Attempt to Go From London to Australia in 12 Days

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—London to Australia in 12 days by non-rigid airship is the aim of Bert Campbell, with a crew of four and one passenger, starting on Aug. 25.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Campbell, an Australian, gave details of the aircraft. With 250,000 cubic feet capacity, it will have a cruising range of 3000 miles, at a conservative speed of 45 miles an hour, and be propelled by two heavy oil engines, horsepower undisclosed.

The crew will be carried in a single special car. The vessel can be controlled on the ground by 12 men, and no mooring mast is necessary.

Before starting, Campbell will carry out experimental flights here, including landing from the airship on to an incoming steamship. He intends to follow Bert Hinkler's route and make four or five stops. If the flight is successful, Australia will have its first sight of a visiting airship.

Tacna and Arica Problem Seen as Near Settlement

Marked Improvement Is Observed in the Relations of Peru and Chile

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SANTIAGO, Chile—Renewal of diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru and resumption of friendly negotiations toward a settlement of the dispute over the provinces of Tacna and Arica appear imminent, according to semi-official but authoritative sources here.

Agreement on the status of the disputed provinces of Tacna and Arica has been pending since the two countries agreed to submit the question to the arbitration of President Coolidge, who has indicated his belief that settlement of this quarrel will resolve the last outstanding vexatious problem among American nations.

There has been of late a marked improvement of relations between Peru and Chile, credited in South American circles in large part to the work of the American ambassadors in Lima and Santiago.

Chilean Delegate's Views
Carlos Silva Vildosola, editor of El Mercurio and Chilean delegate to the Sixth Pan-American Conference in Havana, said in an interview that the Peruvians and Chileans in Havana had occasion to discuss the Tacna-Arica problem privately, and these discussions disclosed that the policies of the two countries in many fundamental points were wholly in accord.

He said the Chilean and Peruvian delegates to the Havana conference, without fear of committing their governments, frankly and freely exchanged ideas and all appeared in-

terested in a pacific solution of this old problem. They were in accord in believing that the economic interests of the countries made it impossible to continue the present situation.

During these conversations, Mr. Vildosola said, the Chileans and Peruvians agreed that any new move toward arbitration or even a final arbitral adjustment would leave a bitter legacy which would hinder a real American solution based on re-establishment of cordial relations. He continued:

Officials Interviewed
"After these conferences I had occasion to converse in the United States with Frank B. Kellogg, the Vice-President, Charles G. Dawes, and Herbert Hoover and other administration officials and they were convinced of the existence of the desire to inaugurate a new policy, the general lines of which would be as follows:
"Leave the arbitration in status quo."
"Await until either Chile or Peru was able to modify favorably the existing feeling toward the Tacna-Arica problem."

"Take advantage of any future opportunity for suggesting, as a friend of both parties, some satisfactory way of approach to a solution of the problem, which President Coolidge considers the only really important one existing in America."

"The reception in Santiago of Dr. Victor Maurtua, head of the Peruvian delegation to the Havana conference, can be considered as the first manifestation of the new way the problem may be considered. His cordial reception and the attitude of the Chilean press in praising the Peruvian delegates to Havana were symptoms of the new feeling."

MINE HAS NO ACCIDENT, 1927
NASHUAUK, N. D.—The Federal Bureau of Mines has commended the York Mining Company, owners of an open pit mine here, for operating during 1927 without an accident. It was the only mine of its type to have a perfect record.

Lords Defeat Conservative Bill

First Time in 80 Years Such Action Has Been Taken—No Crisis Arises

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The House of Lords, for the first time in 80 years, has defeated a bill sent to it by the Conservative Government. The measure is one empowering county councils, after warning, to enter and reduce rabbits in any land adjoining cultivation, where farmers complain of damage.

The Lords rejected it by 63 to 65 votes, the landlord element objecting to its interference with their property and overriding the Government supporters headed by Lord Salisbury, who warned them against allowing it to be said that they had used their authority to prevent a reduction of what the official committee had described as an "unmitigated nuisance."

The measure was one adopted by the Government, after prolonged investigation. It was supported by the farmers' union and passed by the House of Commons unopposed. No political crisis arises from its defeat by the Lords, as the Government's timetable is too full to admit pressing the question further at the moment. The incident, nevertheless, strengthens the case for Lords' reform long promised by the Conservatives but hitherto postponed in consequence of inability to agree upon the scheme.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

All Hands Making Vessel Ready for Byrd's South Pole Voyage

Barkentine Samson to Carry Three Planes and Portable Houses, to Act as Antarctic Taxi for Explorer's Base on Great Ice Barrier

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—There recently sailed into this port of big ships a little barkentine which will soon take on the most unusual cargo to clear from New York in many days. She is an old vessel, but a sturdy one, and the forthcoming voyage will afford her every opportunity to justify the name Samson which is lettered across her stern.

Her skipper on that trip will be Commander Richard E. Byrd. Her destination will be as close to the south pole as ships can sail. Meanwhile, in Tebo's yacht basin in Brooklyn, a crew of workers is busily engaged in overhauling her from stem to stern—new rigging, a new auxiliary boiler, and countless details that spell preparation for an antarctic trip.

That trip means 10,700 miles. At the Byrd antarctic headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel, where the commander's aides are furthering the detailed preparations for the expedition, they mention the distance quite casually. But it involves the conquest of some of the roughest water on the globe, with the possible exception of one other region of the antarctic basin.

Within 800 Miles of South Pole
According to the present calculations, the Samson will leave here late in August or early in September. It is 3,300 miles to Dunedin, New Zealand, and from there it is 2,300 miles through the ice floes of the Ross Sea to the Bay of Whales and the Great Ice Barrier, where the Byrd expedition will make its base. This will take them to within 800 miles of the south pole.

That the Samson will be equal to the task was confidently attested by Captain Deidrich, who brought the barkentine here from Norway. The auxiliary engine failed because of an old boiler, and most of the 45-day passage was made under sail, including some "thick weather" off Newfoundland. The vessel behaved excellently, Captain Deidrich said. Commander Byrd has given the Samson a thorough inspection. He bored holes in various places through its 34-inch wooden hull and found the timber perfectly sound.

"It's better than I thought it would be," he declared. "There is plenty of room to stow our planes on deck and the accommodations for the men are better than I expected."

Commander Byrd was accompanied on the inspection trip by Richard Brophy, business manager of the expedition; Thomas Mulroy, engineer of the expedition; and Capt. Richard Gatewood, of the United States Shipping Board, who is aiding Commander Byrd in supervising the reconditioning and outfitting of the barkentine.

Seal Fishing and Whaling

The Samson was built in Norway in 1876, and specially designed for ice service. For years she was used for seal fishing and whaling. She is one of the few vessels available for such a trip and because of her sails will not only give added room for cargo which would otherwise be required for fuel, but will permit the expedition to remain as long as desired without being dependent upon its coal supply for the return voyage.

The equipment will be the most comprehensive and the most carefully selected ever taken on a polar expedition. Byrd's aides declared. There will be arctic tents and emergency rations to be used in laying down bases at 25-mile intervals toward the south pole for as great a distance as dogs and sledges can penetrate.

There will be carefully chosen meteorological instruments for extensive observations, which are the main purpose of the expedition. There will be special "knocked-down" houses which will be used to build a tiny city on the ice barrier as the base for the expedition. And there also will be photographic equipment, including specially designed cameras, with which Commander Byrd will make a photographic record of the territory covered in his proposed dash to the south pole and also of other exploring flights over King Edward VII land.

Marine Taxi

The Samson is really a very small vessel, rated at 512 tons, which is just one-seventh the size of the Chantier, used by Commander Byrd on his arctic expedition in 1926. Because she is so small, she will be the first "marine taxi" to be used in the vicinity of the south pole.

The limitation in space prompted Commander Byrd to arrange to send a large part of his supplies south on one of the many whaling vessels which ply to the antarctic regions. At Dunedin the three airplanes to be used by the expedition will be taken

from the whaler and placed on board the Samson.

The Samson will then follow the whaling vessel through the Ross Sea. When the larger boat can progress no further south, the Samson will push on the ice barrier, unload the airplanes and what supplies are on board and then "taxi" back to the whaling vessel for as many trips as are necessary to unload the remainder of the equipment.

Radio Communication

Radio will form an important adjunct to the work. It will be one of the first expeditions in which constant communication with the outside world will be maintained if the arrangements now under way prove successful. At the Byrd headquarters here it was said that experiments are nearing completion with the radio equipment for the three airplanes. Short wave transmitters similar to those which proved so successful on the transpacific flight of the airplane Southern Cross will be used, it was said. These sets will be interchangeable and can be transferred from one place to another if the occasion requires.

In addition both standard and short wave equipment will be provided for the Samson and for the expedition base. Just what distribution will be made of these sets will depend, it was said, upon the exact conditions encountered. They will be adequate, it was added, to maintain almost constant communication with any desired point in the civilized world.

How long the expedition will remain at the south pole will be entirely determined by the conditions encountered there and the facility with which the exploration can be made. Commander Byrd has indicated. If the polar flight and the other airplane explorations can be conducted before the "season" ends, the entire party will return together. Otherwise the Samson will go back to New Zealand, leaving about 25 of the members of the expedition at the ice barrier base during the long antarctic night. Although no flying can be done during this period, considerable important research can be

The Case for Quicker Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

as in later days, efforts were made to check a "crime wave" by severity of punishment.

The result was a humane conspiracy on the part of courts and juries to defeat the barbarity of the law. Juries refused to convict. They declared black white. Every quibble was used to prevent a sentence, that might send a child of 12 to the gallows for stealing a bolt of cloth. A misspelled word in the indictment might save a life. It was the dawn of the era of technicalities.

England Went Ahead

The United States inherited this whole load of formalism in its legal system. England amended its laws in the direction of a swift trial around 1850. America has gone on, much as before. England gave increased discretionary power and greater confidence to its judges, while the American states tended in the other direction.

England found that crime is not checked by severity of justice but by swiftness and certainty. Today for example, Canada, with a speed of justice not generally found in the United States, has far less crime.

Today, American officials cry out that the system of procedure tips the scales of justice in favor of the criminal. From Chief Justice Taft down, protests have arisen and it is certain that the balance will be redressed in time. The bald statement of the New York Crime Commission sums up the amazing facts:



Wide World
Upper Left—Commander Richard E. Byrd, Leader of South Pole Expedition. Right—Commander Byrd Greets Capt. David G. Deidrich of the Steel-Plowed Ice-Breaker Samson. Lower—The Barkentine Samson, From a Water Color by the Marine Artist, Charles Rosner. Mr. Rosner Has Been in the Antarctic Aboard a Sealer.

carried on, Commander Byrd believes, and the party will be in a position to continue its aerial observations as soon as conditions permit. Ample supplies will be taken to last the expedition for almost two years, although the passing of so long a time in the antarctic is not contemplated unless unexpected conditions are encountered.

"There seems to be general consensus of opinion that at the present time, as a result of efforts to protect the rights of the individual, our criminal law has become a bulwark of protection for the criminal—at the expense of the community."

The same report, which ran to 432 pages, contained the following paragraph: "Probably the most important recommendation which this commission has to offer is that which proposes to restore to the court that control of the trial which the court should always have had."

Summing Up Is Vital

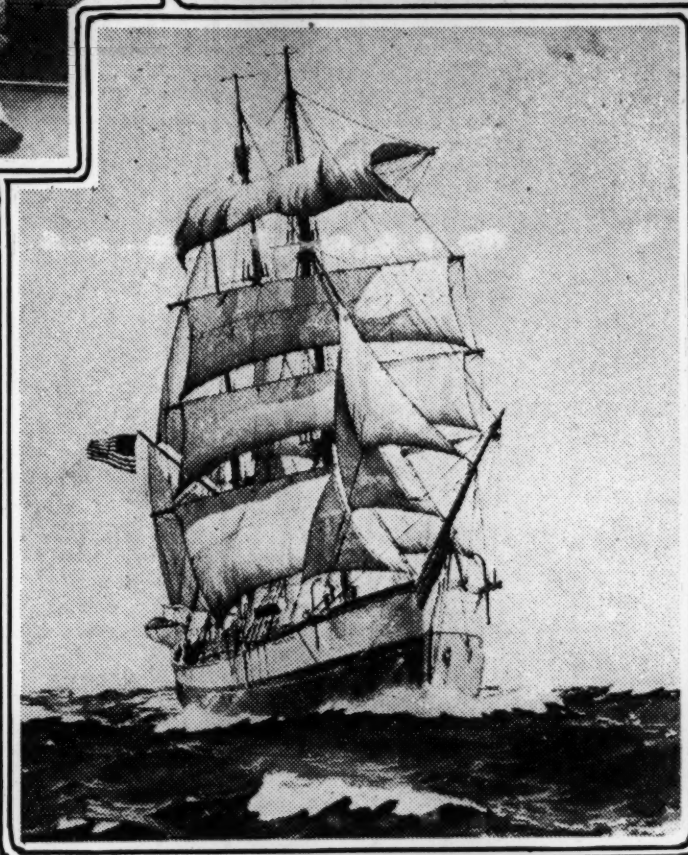
"A few weeks spent in watching jury cases tried in England will convince one that the summing up does more to secure a verdict, based on the merits of the case, than all the rules of evidence which legal ingenuity has devised," said Professor Sutherland, of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Taft declared recently that in his opinion no change in procedure in the administration of the criminal law in the United States is so important as this restoration of the state courts to judges in the state courts. The federal court judges have retained such authority.

Dean Pound, of the Harvard Law School, summed it all up when he said: "This system, in brief, shuts the mouth of the most expert, most impartial person in the whole proceeding."

The fact remains, however, that in

On to the South Pole With Commander Byrd and the Samson!



bench, the question would largely solve itself."

Court procedure in most states is determined by the legislature. In federal courts, as in the Canadian and English system, the justices may still cut through the red tape of technicalities to a large degree. Where every rule of procedure is rigidly prescribed by law, however, this simplicity is impossible. Most judges agree with Justice Hand of the United States District Court of New York who said:

"The fundamental trouble, I believe to be in the belief that liberty and property must be protected by an over-complicated formalism, that legal mechanism can be successfully substituted for the competent and responsible judge. I believe the inevitable result of that attitude will be a cumbersome, slow, uncertain and irksome enforcement of the law."

game between contending lawyers and witnesses."

The same point is raised in a recent survey by the National Economic League. After deploring the fact that the present system often leaves the court little power of guiding the jury, with the result that the jury is too often swayed by advocacy with no judicial corrective, it goes on: "It is often said that we cannot trust our judges to exercise the common-law power of advising juries."

Good Men Essential

"But if we cannot provide a type of judge adequate to the demands of the judicial office, we must not expect the administration of justice to be efficient."

"The excessive number of new trials, resulting delay and expense, which have disgraced American justice in the immediate past, is chiefly attributable to the want of a proper check upon juries at the trial."

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Group of Oklahoma Farmers Make Average Net of \$1266

Wheat Best Crop, Hogs Next—Feed Largest Expense—37 Keep Income Records

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STILLWATER, Okla.—The average gross income of 37 Oklahoma farmers who kept farm account records in co-operation with the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College last year was \$3592, according to figures by T. S. Thorfinnson, extension farm management specialist. Most of these farms are located in the northern half of the State.

Farm expenses averaged \$1560, leaving an average farm income of \$2032. After all farm expenses had been paid and 5 per cent allowed on money invested in the farm, the return for labor averaged \$1266 per farm.

In analyzing the gross income of these farms, Mr. Thorfinnson found that 28 per cent of it came from wheat, while 16 per cent of it came from the sale of hogs. Other farm products contributed to the gross income as follows: Dairy products, 12 per cent; cattle, 11 per cent; other crops, 10 per cent; eggs and miscellaneous, 6 per cent each; poultry, 5 per cent; cotton, 4 per cent, and strawberries and sheep and wool 1 per cent each.

Feed that had to be purchased accounted for 22 per cent of the expenses on the average. Hired labor and miscellaneous farm expense were responsible for 13 per cent each of the expenses. Other expense items follow: Machinery depreciation, 10 per cent; gas and oil and machinery repair, 9 per cent each; taxes, 6 per cent; threshing expense and livestock expense, 5 per cent each; seed purchased and building depreciation, 3 per cent each, and building repair, 2 per cent.

The average investment of these 37 farms was \$17,713. It was distributed as follows: land, 58 per cent; live stock, 13 per cent; buildings, 11 per cent, and machinery and feeds and seeds, etc., 9 per cent each.

Computing the average number of

live stock found on the farms, Mr. Thorfinnson found that they had 203 head of poultry on each farm. He found an average of 2 brood sows, 19 other hogs, 7 milch cows, 5 other mature cattle, 10 head of young stock, 5 mature sheep, 7 work horses and mules and 2 head of other types of horses and mules.

As many of these farms were located in the wheat belt the average size of the farms was large, 279 acres. These 37 farmers found that for every \$100 invested in hogs they received a gross income of \$232 last year. The gross income per dairy cow was \$51 and for every 100 chickens it was \$161.

MEXICAN COURTS FOR MINORS

MEXICO CITY—A law dealing with juvenile delinquency and providing for special courts in the federal district to handle the cases of minors, regardless of the nature of the accusations against them, has just been published in the Official Bulletin of the Republic. A juvenile court has been functioning in Mexico City during the last year, but it has not had legal powers and has acted entirely in an advisory capacity.



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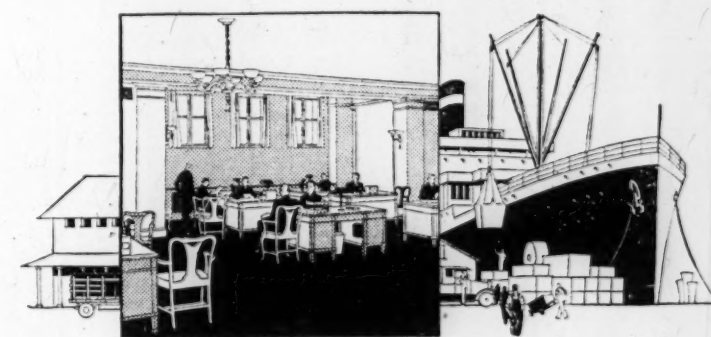
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Lyonnaise Potatoes	75c
Cold Roast Beef, Sliced Tomatoes, Potato Salad	75c
Orange Sherbet	15c

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

REDS WIN AND PASS NEW YORK

Cincinnati Captures Seventh Straight While Giants Lose Fourth Straight

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	51	29	.638
Cincinnati	47	34	.580
New York	42	39	.519
Chicago	45	37	.549
Brooklyn	41	41	.500
Pittsburgh	36	46	.438
Boston	24	58	.293
Philadelphia	24	58	.293

RESULTS TUESDAY
Chicago 7, Boston 6.
Cincinnati 12, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 5, New York 1.

The victory of the St. Louis National League leaders over the New York Giants in the first game of their four-game series, one of the most crucial of the season to date, was the only outstanding pitching performance in the league, Tuesday. Mitchell, a former Phillie pitcher, worked for the Cardinals and held his opponents to five hits. St. Louis is now out in front of its nearest contender, Cincinnati, by 4½ games.

The defeat of the Giants forced them into third place behind the Cardinals and Reds. Incidentally it was their fourth straight defeat right at a time when they had plenty of opportunities to wrest the leadership away from the Cardinals. The showing of the club at this crucial moment is very much against its pennant possibilities, while the ability of the Cardinals in the pinch strengthens the conviction of fans that they are to be the season's champions.

The New York-St. Louis contest was one of home runs. High of the Cardinals hit two, Haefey and Harper of the winners hit one apiece, and Lindstrom upheld the prestige of the Giants, somewhat, by hitting one also. Harper also had three singles to his credit for a perfect day at bat. High is substituting at second base for Frisch. Genewich started for New York and in eight innings he did well, his only bad lapse coming in the sixth when three of the Cardinals' four home runs were made. The Cardinals have now won four straight games.

Determined to make themselves felt more strongly in the league race, the Cincinnati Reds moved into the place by defeating Brooklyn in the opening game of their series, thereby extending their winning run to seven straight. As usual it was a combination of good all-around baseball that won for the Reds rather than a display of strength in any one department. The score of 12 to 4 shows that Cincinnati made the most of its 15 hits as well as holding Brooklyn's nine hits well scattered. Kelly's bat figured strongly in the victory. He made a triple and three singles.

Chicago jumped back into the victorious class by winning against Boston, 7 to 6. Hornsby hit safely in his tenth straight game and Sisk hit safely in his twelfth straight. One of Hornsby's two hits was a home run, his fifteenth of the season. The Cubs acquired six runs in the fifth inning and by making four in the sixth and one in the ninth the Braves tied the count. But the Cubs were equal to the occasion and scored one in the half of the ninth to win the game. Both clubs made 10 hits and Boston played perfectly in the field.

Pittsburgh's victory over Philadelphia, 6 to 5, was its fourth straight and placed it 4½ games behind Brooklyn and 11 games ahead of the Boston Braves. Lloyd Waner was the star at bat with three hits. The scores:

AT CHICAGO
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 10 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
Boston..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 10 0
Batteries—Holly, Jones, Guy Bush and Hartnett; Greenfield, Elliott and Gooch.
Losing pitcher—McWeeny. Umpires—Moran, Magee and Reardon. Time—1h. 45m.

AT PITTSBURGH
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh..... 10 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1
Philadelphia..... 1 2 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 6 10 0
Batteries—Kremer and Hargreaves; Ring, Sweetland and Lorian. Losing pitcher—Ringer. Umpires—Starn, Stark and Quigley. Time—1h. 50m.

AT ST. LOUIS
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 10 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5 0
Batteries—Mitchell and Wilson; Genewich, Henry and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Genewich. Umpires—Klem, McCormick and Jorda. Time—1h. 51m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	47	35	.573
Rochester	47	37	.560
Reading	49	36	.576
Montreal	42	38	.526
Baltimore	42	41	.510
Newark	42	42	.500
Buffalo	45	44	.506
Jersey City	31	52	.373

RESULTS TUESDAY
Toronto 4, Jersey City 3.
Newark 11, Montreal 10.
Rochester 9, Baltimore 6.
Reading 10, Buffalo 2.

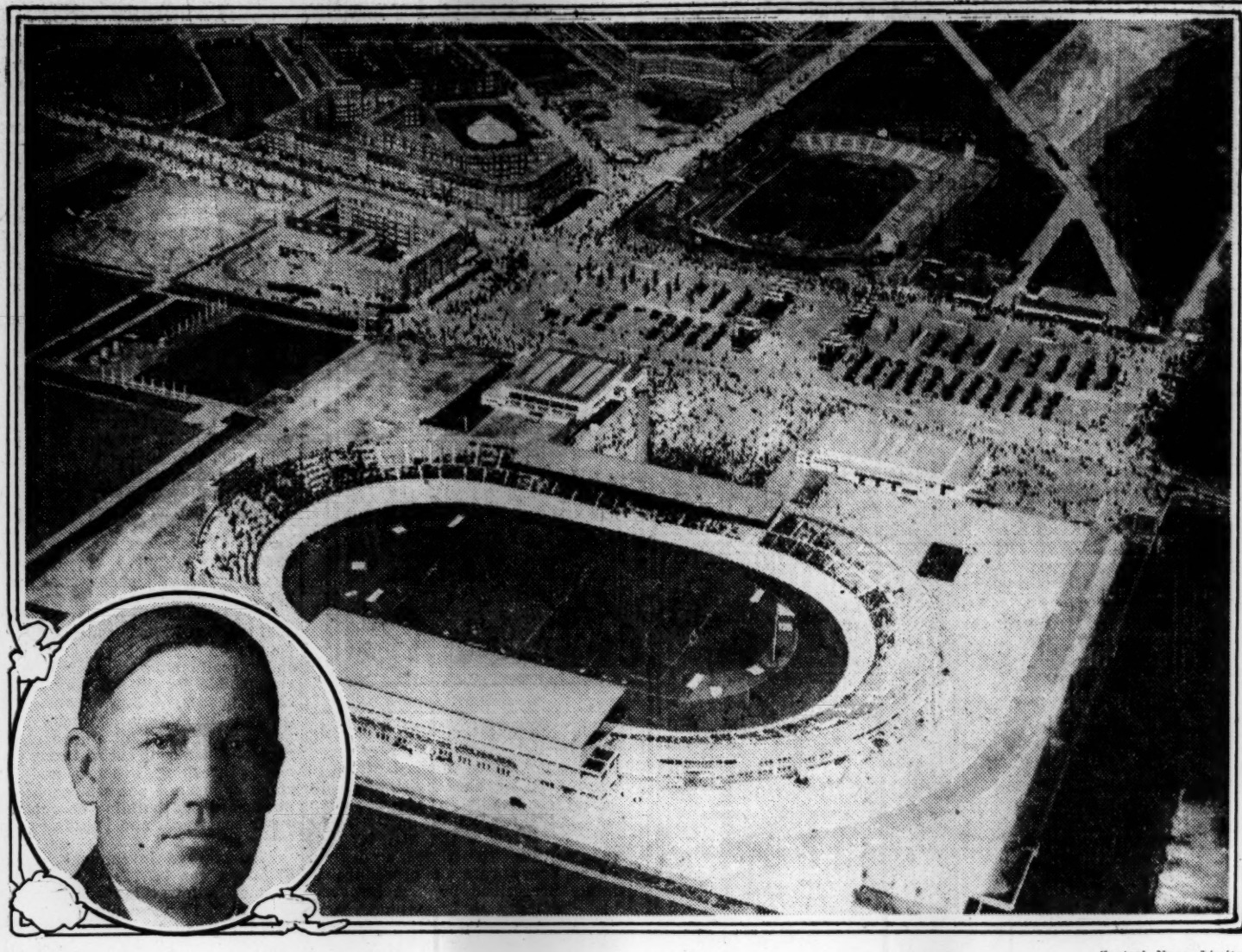
PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	6	3	.667
Sacramento	6	3	.667
San Francisco	6	3	.667
Seattle	6	3	.667
Los Angeles	3	6	.333
Mission	3	6	.333
Portland	3	6	.333
Oakland	3	6	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY
Los Angeles 7, Oakland 3.
Portland 5, Mission 3.
Seattle 4, Hollywood 2.
San Francisco 6, Sacramento 5.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Little Rock	11	4	.733
Birmingham	8	6	.571
Mobile	8	6	.571
Memphis	7	7	.500
Nashville	7	7	.500
New Orleans	7	7	.500
Atlanta	7	7	.500
Chattanooga	3	10	.231

RESULTS TUESDAY
Atlanta 8, Memphis 2.
Little Rock 6, Birmingham 5.
Nashville 6, Mobile 1.
Chattanooga 5, New Orleans 4.

Stage Is Set for the Great International Sporting Competitions at Amsterdam



Airplane View of Scene of Olympic Games of 1928 and (Inset) Jan Wils, Architect of the Big Stadium.

Stage Set for Ninth Modern Olympic Games at Amsterdam

Stadium Has Been Erected for Track and Field Events That Will Hold 47,000 Spectators—Special Tank for Swimmers and Divers

Amsterdam—In a special "Olympic City" of 128 acres that has risen within 20 minutes' tramway ride from the center of Amsterdam, the scene is set for the ninth modern Olympic Games, July 28-Aug. 12. Here one of the greatest international athletic pageants the world has ever known will be staged almost in its entirety.

The track and field athletes, gymnasts and cyclists have a new stadium, capable of holding 47,000 spectators, the swimmers and divers have a tank constructed only for the 1928 games—it will be demolished afterward—at a cost of 27,000 guilden; the boxers, wrestlers and fencers have their pavilions, and the competitors in the arts section have a special hall for their exhibits. Lawn tennis and cricket do not figure on the program.

At 11 hard courts and a fair-sized pool lie within the confines of the "city," which boasts also its own post and telegraph offices, restaurants and a car park with room for 4000 automobiles.

For training purposes, there is the old Amsterdam Municipal Stadium, where it was first thought the games might be held. It can accommodate 80,000 spectators and was utilized jointly with the new arena to speed up the Olympic field hockey and association football tournaments.

The arena, designed by Jan Wils, an architect of great experience in such work, has a facing of red-gray bricks, the national building material of Holland, and its internal planning made one think of a three-ring circus, with the rings concentric. A full-sized football pitch is surrounded by a cinder running track, 400 meters (436 yards) to the lap and 8 meters (nearly 27 feet) wide, and this, in turn, is on three sides. To deal with the typically Dutch problem of reclaiming the land, 1,000,000 cubic meters of sand were transported from IJmuiden, where the biggest lock in the world is in process of construction, and 4500 piles, varying from 40 to 50 feet in length, were driven into the yielding earth.

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adversely on account of its narrowness. The course is straight as an arrow for a mile and a quarter of clear, deep and still water; but it is only 40 yards wide and hence will therefore be limited to two crews. It is situated 4½ miles from the stadium.

The yacht racing will be conducted upon the Zuider Zee, and the training tests and steepchases on horseback will take place at Hilversum, where new stables have been built.

The staging of a modern Olympiad, with all its ramifications, is a task that might daunt many a country; less than a fortnight 2,000,000 guilden (about \$835,000) had been raised through public subscription in Holland and among Dutchmen abroad. Then came the "broken time" imbroglio over soccer football that at one period threatened to keep several of the leading athletic nations out of the games, and a host of minor problems incidental to the organization of the various sports.

When the difficulties connected with the actual promotion were settled, there still remained the question of accommodating athletes and spectators from abroad. Thousands of visitors are expected to arrive by air, land, and sea in July, and to cope with them one

new hotel has been built in Amsterdam and several have been enlarged. All suitable apartments in and around the Dutch capital have been tabulated, and 24,000 are known to be available. The teams of certain competing countries, as well as some other visitors, will be located in ships moored alongside the Amsterdam quays.

During a recent visit to Holland, the writer spent a very comfortable night aboard one of those floating hotels. Everywhere now in Holland things Olympic are the topic of the hour. Amsterdam, ever cosmopolitan, seems almost to have lost its own nationality in its desire to make foreigners feel at home. The shops display almost as many announcements in English, it seems, as they do in Dutch—especially the tailors and men's outfitters, whose stock comes mainly from Britain—and the Olympic symbol of the interlinked rings is evidenced everywhere. "To the Stadium" is the burden of flaming yellow signboards on the main motor-roads all over the country, and Hollanders are hoping that the phrase will be adopted as a world slogan in sport for the Olympic games of 1928.

Bearing in memory the lesson of previous games, the Netherlands Olympic Committee has made every effort to centralize the sports in the 1928 program, and the only contests to be held away from the "Olympic City" are the rowing and sailing races and certain of the equestrian events. The organizers favored the Amstel Canal for the rowing regatta, a pillar of smoke will rise continuously while the games are in progress. At the close of the Olympiad the stadium will be handed over to the municipality of Amsterdam, which furnished the ground it is built upon.

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SPORTS SCHEDULES OF 1929 ANNOUNCED

Baseball Nearly Dropped by Northern Division of P. C. Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EUGENE, Ore.—Athletic schedules of Northwest members of the Pacific Coast Conference in baseball, track, tennis and golf, for 1929 were announced here by J. V. Benefield, graduate manager of the University of Oregon and president of the Graduate Conference. All 1928 schedules with the exception of baseball were drawn and announced.

It is planned to change the present baseball schedule, dividing the northern section into two divisions and including several minor colleges not members. The graduate managers will assemble again Aug. 17 and 18 in Seattle, Wash., and will adopt the baseball schedule. It was first thought of canceling the sport but after it was decided to continue baseball but under a different schedule plan. A committee of Carl A. Lodell, Oregon State Agricultural College chairman; Earl V. Foster, State College of Washington; and E. F. Campbell, University of Washington, was named to present a new plan to be announced at the August meeting.

Complete northern section schedules for University of Oregon follow:
Jan. 19—University of Washington at Seattle; 21—State College of Washington at Pullman; 23—University of Idaho at Moscow; 25—University of Montana at Missoula.
Feb. 1—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis; 3—University of Montana at Eugene; 5—Oregon State Agricultural College at Eugene; 16—State College of Washington at Eugene; 18—University of Idaho at Eugene; 22—University of Washington at Eugene.

April 20—Oregon State Agricultural College relay carnival at Corvallis; 27—State High School relay carnival at Eugene.
May 4—University of Washington relay carnival at Seattle; 11—University of Washington dual meet at Seattle; 25—Oregon State Agricultural College dual meet at Eugene; 31 and June 1—Pacific Northwest meet at Eugene.

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This is the month when we put our stocks in order for the new season. In every department there is merchandise marked low for quick selling. Watch for July Clearance signs.

July Linen Sale

A sale that offers savings on Horne quality linens for an entire month. Linens of all kinds are affected.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

July Sale of Luggage

A month-long opportunity for vacationists, week-enders and people who travel either frequently or infrequently—a sale that features all that is modern in luggage, and at special prices. Pieces for men, women and children... wardrobe trunks for extended tours, small pieces for brief excursions... a most comprehensive display is here.

Luggage Department... Second Floor
KAUFMANN'S
FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH

PETTERSSON AND WIDE CHIEF HOPES

New Swedish Star Appears in the Javelin Event

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Edvin Wide and Sten Pettersson, veteran Swedish track performers, have emerged victorious from a strenuous series of elimination tryouts as leading hopes of their country in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam.

Pettersson, who holds the listed world's record for the 400-meter hurdles at 23.88, showed that he is well up to form by winning the event in the trials in 53.98, and also clearing the 110-meter hurdles in 14.4-5. Wide, the world's 2000-meter record-holder, ran the 5000 meters in the trials and was clocked in 14m. 55s.

A new star appeared when E. Lundquist hurled the javelin 2197.3m, a mark which, if allowed, will displace the present world's record of 2187.6m, established in 1924 by Gunnar Lindstrom, also of Sweden.

H. Lindblad broke the Swedish record in the pole vault when he cleared 12ft. 10½in.

The Swedes, who have never been worse than fourth in track and field in the last five Olympics, will have 23 athletes in those events and a total team of 107 to represent them in the various sports.

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Summer Clothing
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

PHONOGRAPH AMPLIFIER DESCRIBED

All-Electric High Quality
Unit Uses 250 Tube
in Last Stage

The past year or two has seen remarkable strides being made in the design of audio-amplifying equipment. Amplifiers and transformers have been developed to such a stage that it is difficult to see where an improvement in quality could be made. With the introduction of the new UX250 power amplifier tube, a far greater loudspeaker volume is possible than heretofore since this tube is capable of delivering over three times the undistorted power of the UX210 tube, long the favorite power tube for maximum volume and tone quality.

These developments in the quality of radio transmission and reception have reacted on the phonograph industry and it became necessary for the designers of phonographs to look around for some means whereby their previously unchallenged supremacy could be regained. Thus came the electric phonograph known under various trade names as the Panatone, the Electric Victrola, etc. These machines all use as their basis the modern high-grade audio amplifier instead of the old-fashioned sound box and horn. The horn gave way to the cone type of reproducer and the sound box itself was replaced by the electro-magnetic pick-up.

This latter piece of apparatus, although the smallest in the make-up of the electrical phonograph, is probably the most interesting of all components. Its function is to translate into electrical energy the vibratory motion of a needle traveling over the surface of a phonograph record. The vibration of the needle is utilized to generate current in an electric circuit. These changes in current represent the vibrations of the needle which in turn represent the sound originally impressed on the phonograph record.

The action of the magnetic pick-up is a reversal of the action of a loudspeaker. The selection of a good magnetic pick-up does not solve the problem of good reproduction because the audiofrequency amplifier must be carefully built and use must be made of both a power tube and a speaker of good design. There are now on the market several types of very good magnetic pick-ups, and it is the purpose of this article to describe an amplifier that is primarily designed for use with them.

In designing any audio amplifier, size, cost, etc., play a most important part in the final layout. The instrument desired in this case was a complete audiofrequency amplifier capable of being used after the output of a standard magnetic pick-up and providing the speaker with a large degree of volume together with

excellent tone quality and at the same time be combined with plate supply, so that the complete unit might be operated from the standard 110 volt AC line. The final design of this amplifier involved a complete two-stage transformer coupled amplifier utilizing one UX227 tube in the input stage and the new UX250 power amplifier tube in the output stage.

Plate Supply System
The plate supply system consists of a half-wave rectifier, filter, and potentiometer device so designed as to furnish plate voltage for the UX250 tube, together with lower plate voltages for the UX227 tube, and if so desired, plate potentials of 45 and 90 volts for the tubes of a receiver.

In order to reduce size, the rectifying transformer and filter are made to serve as feet for the baseboard. By this means the amplifier and the plate supply unit are kept more or less separate. The speaker filter together with the four 1 mfd. by-pass condensers are also placed underneath the baseboard.

In the plate supply unit one UX281 rectifier tube is used. The plate of this tube is connected to one side of the high-voltage secondary of the power transformer. The filament of the rectifier tube, well as the filament of the UX250 tube, and the heater of the UX227 tube, are all lighted by means of separate low voltage secondaries of the power transformer. The filter employed is the General Radio Type 102-A Rectifier Filter. This unit is a complete rectifier filter in itself and consists of suitable chokes and condensers.

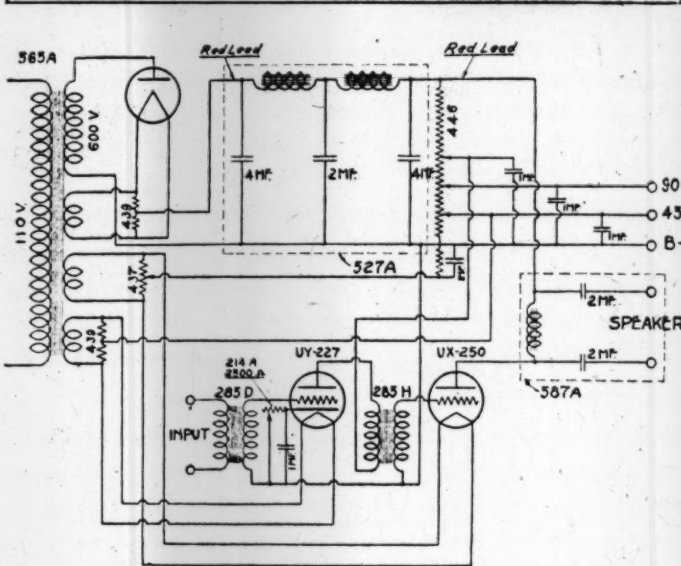
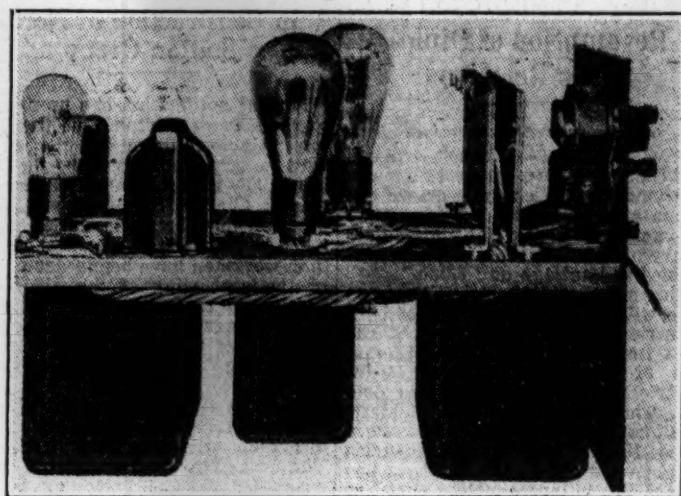
The 1500-ohm sections of one of the type 448 voltage dividers is used as the resistance to obtain the bias voltage for the UX250 tube. The type 214-A 2500-ohm rheostat is used as the biasing resistor for the UX227 tube. All leads carrying alternating current should be twisted in order to reduce hum and kept as far away as possible from the audio transformers. Both the placement of parts and the actual wiring is clearly shown in the illustrations.

It is important in any amplifier to operate the first-stage tube with the lowest grid bias voltage that is permissible without distorting. The lower the bias voltage of any amplifier tube, assuming of course the same plate voltage, the lower the plate resistance. This means that there will be a greater transfer of voltages, particularly at the low frequencies. The bias voltages of both tubes should be adjusted with a high-resistance voltmeter in order to directly across the biasing resistors.

Other Hum Causes
The correct voltage for the UX250 tube is approximately 80 volts while that of the UX227 tube is about 40 volts with a plate voltage of 90. Without a proper bias the best audio transformers are no better than the worst. With the right amount of grid bias, the grid is so negative to start with that the positive half of the wave never makes it positive; no grid current ever flows and both halves of the wave are amplified equally.

Outside of improper filtering of the rectified AC the most common cause of hum is magnetic induction from the transformers and chokes into the amplifier or receiver. By carefully changing the angle and distance of the components that go to make up the plate supply, a position can sometimes be found which minimizes magnetic induction. A slight hum is not at all objectionable, but if it can be heard several feet from the loudspeaker, something needs attention. In all cases when using a high grade audio system it is possible that any slight defect elsewhere in the circuit will be noticeably amplified and cause distortion. This is especially true when an AC operated plate supply unit is employed with an amplifier equipped with good audio transformers. The modern audio transformer due to its high efficiency requires more care in the arrangement and wiring of the amplifier and the transformer. The more efficient the transformer, the greater the tendency for the amplifier to be unstable. Few people realize the amount of feedback or regeneration that may exist in the audio amplifier. Feedback can decrease as well as increase the signals. Even if oscillation is not present, regeneration may cause distortion by increasing or decreasing the volume of one

Record Amplifier Details



The Circuit of the Phonograph Amplifier Described in the Accompanying Story is Given Together With Side View of the Unit. This is a Compact Affair and Will Easily Fit Into Most of the Existing Talking Machines, Thereby Making Them Equivalent to the Most Modern Record Reproducers.

or more frequencies. In case of difficulty of this sort merely reversing the leads to the primary of the second audio transformer may result in stable operation.

- List of Parts**
- General Radio Co. 555A transformer
 - General Radio Co. 227A filter
 - General Radio Co. 587A speaker filter
 - General Radio Co. 2810 transformer
 - General Radio Co. 2810 transformer
 - General Radio Co. 439 center tap resistance
 - General Radio Co. 438 socket
 - General Radio Co. 448 voltage divider
 - General Radio Co. 214-A 2500-ohm resistor
 - General Radio Co. 219 sockets
 - General Radio Co. 437 adjustable center tap resistance
 - Miscellaneous:
 - 1 UX250 or UX227 tube
 - 1 UX281 or UX281 tube
 - 1 UX227 or UX227 tube
 - 1 Baseboard SX103-2 m.
 - 1 Piece bakelite 8x11x1/2 in.
 - 1 Binding post
 - 1 Toggle switch
 - 1 mfd. condensers
 - 1 Cord and plug

Radio Notes

A PROGRAM, world-wide in scope, has been arranged for the next program of the Hoover Sentinels at 8:30 Thursday evening, July 12, from WEA and 21 associated stations and will be dedicated to the International Convention of the Hoover Company, which opens on this date.

Thousands of the representatives of the Hoover Company will gather from the four corners of the globe to this convention, which will be held in the Hoover convention city at North Canton, O. One of the unique features of this city is the convention dining hall—one of the largest in the United States. It is

rustic in design and resembles those one finds at Banff in Alberta, Can. The program arranged for this occasion is unusually interesting. The orchestra plays "Constantinople" and a Spanish gypsy air by Kreisler; the Honeycombers will be heard in "Little Irish Rose," and the Sentinels sing "Waters of Venice." WEA, WEEI and WGY will transmit this program locally.

A Christmas dinner at the old Maxwell House in Nashville, at which 24 courses were served, will be among the features of the Maxwell House Hour which will be broadcast through the NBC System, Thursday evening, July 12, at 9:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time or 10:30 o'clock, central daylight saving time. Listeners will hear of this famous Christmas dinner from Edgar White Burrill, widely known author and reader, portraying a boyhood friend of the Old Colonel, host of the Maxwell House Hours. Among the dishes served were roast, possum, wild turkey, wild boar's head, buffalo tongue, and bear steak. The original menu is said to be still in existence.

The Maxwell concert orchestra, directed by Nathaniel Shilkret, will include in its musical program, "The Old Refrain," arranged for orchestra, and several selections from Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite."

The Maxwell program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WHAM and KDKA.

Sergeant Hare and Corporal Jones will march their Flit Soldiers into headquarters on next Thursday night, July 12, for their weekly half-hour of music and merriment. The program will be heard through WJZ and allied stations of the NBC System at 10:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

The song numbers will include "Low Down," by Sergeant Hare; "I'd Rather Cry Over You Than Smile Over Somebody Else," by Corporal Jones, and three duets, "Good Looking," "Flies," and "Blue Grass."

The Flit Soldiers' orchestra will play a rhytmical arrangement of Keith McLeod's tango, "Southern Skies," and "Bohemia."

This program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, and WHAM.

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Judge William Cushing Wait of the Supreme Judicial Court and Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who were appointed special administrators of the estate of Lotta M. Crabtree, formerly a famous actress, have filed their account in the Suffolk Registry of Probate. It covers the period from Sept. 20, 1924, to Aug. 20, 1925, when Judge Wait resigned the commission and Judge Joseph R. McCoolle of the Norfolk County Probate Court succeeded him.

The report shows that Judge Wait and General Edwards received personal property valued at \$1,195,324.51 and that this increased during their stewardship to \$1,376,275.45. Sums expended were \$51,056 for legal services in connection with the claims made by Mrs. Ida M. Blankenberg, of Tulsa, Okla., and Mrs. Carlotta Cockburn of Los Angeles, that they were heirs of the actress. Neither of these claimants prevailed in the courts.

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Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEL, Boston (590kc-508m)
8:30 p. m.—Highway bulletin.
8:40 Stock market, business news.
8:50 Positions market.
9:00 WEA, Waldorf-Astoria concert.
9:10 Seasonal Children's Juvenile items.
9:20 News; baseball.
9:30 Big Brother Club.
9:40 Oh Joy program.
9:50 Masterpiece pianist.
10:00 WEA, Waldorf-Astoria concert; reception to Friendship fliers in Madison Square Garden.
10:10 WEA, Ipana Troubadours: "Wonderful! Just Like a Melody Out of the Sky; Bo-Peep; In the Good Old Summer Time; Down by the Old Mill Stream; In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree; Beside a Lull Stream; Down Where the Sun Goes Down; Old Dan Tucker; Turkey in the Straw; Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight; Get Out and Get Under the Moon; Oh-Ge-Oh Joy."
10:20 WEA, Silvertown Quartet and Orchestra.
10:30 Time news.
10:40 Billie Williams, piano-accompanied.
10:50 K. B. Riddick.
11:00 K. B. Riddick.
11:10 Organ recital.

Tomorrow
8 a. m.—E. B. Riddick, meteorologist.
8:30 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."
8:45 WEA, "Farmhouse Trio."
9:00 Seasonal Chimes; Anne Bradford's "Life Hour."
9:10 Caroline Cabot.
9:20 Real Estate Service.
9:30 WEA, Household Institute.
9:40 Friendly Males.
9:50 Time news.
10:00 Friendly Males.
10:10 Produce market.
10:20 WEA, "The Wolf-Feet."
10:30 Cooking school.
10:40 News.
10:50 WEA, Boston (650kc-161m).
11:00 Householders' Guide.
11:10 Eddie at the organ.
11:20 Time news.
11:30 Time news.
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WJZ, Boston (680kc-161m)
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9 to 9:30 From WEA.
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Fashions and Crafts

New Paris Millinery

By ELEN FOSTER

A GREAT change has come over the millinery world during the last two or three months, for with the revival of the more feminine type of frock with its frills and fur-bowels has come the downfall of the plain little felt cloche. As may be imagined, this brings joy to the hearts of the milliners whose genius has lain dormant for season after season, for what chance was there for originality in fitting the same little felt shape to one shingled head after another and tying a plain ribbon around its crown? But now, thanks to the dressmakers, all this is changed and the milliner once more becomes the artist with every opportunity to use her individuality in the designing of the headgear suitable for the fluffy summer frocks of 1928.

And so we have all sorts of charming hats in soft, fine straws, bangkoks, bakou, bamboo and panama, in soft felts and in felt and straw combined, and for "dressy" occasions, such as the garden party, the summer wedding or the tea dance, lovely, wide-brimmed hats of crinoline, lace, tulle or fine leghorn with floppy brims and perky bows of satin or velvet ribbon—a long step toward the return of the "picture hat" of olden memory, although, as yet without the long drooping plume or the garland of flowers. As a matter of fact, there has been a strenuous attempt on the part of several of the famous designers to revive the fashion of using artificial flowers not only because of their artistic value as a hat trimming but as a philanthropic gesture as well, to help the poor women whose livelihood depends on this industry. But, alas, one cannot say that this has been even moderately successful, for just as it took several seasons to educate women to the simpler style of millinery, so it will take quite as long for the pendulum to swing back to more elaborate hat decorations.

A single flower is sometimes used on the drooping brim of a hat of fine straw, or is laid flat against the crown of a smaller one, but that is as far as the vogue for this sort of trimming goes at present. Florence Walton, the American designer, and former partner of Maurice, who has recently opened a hat shop near the Place de la Concorde, has designed a very attractive hat of fine black straw with a rather wide brim which is cocked up at one side of the face and droops on the other side and is lined with pink georgette, which has one big pink rose tucked over the ear. Miss Walton is also using a tight bunch of flowers on one side of the little transparent tulle turbans which she has designed for the tea dance or the restaurant dinner, one of the most attractive of which is of black tulle with a bunch of lilies-of-the-valley at the side.

Novelties in Little Hats

The close-fitting turban is a favorite type of hat for the street. The one which is shown in the accompanying photograph, which was designed by Maria Guy, gives an idea of the smartness of this kind of headgear. The success of this hat depends on its perfect fit and the manner in which its lines are adapted to suit the contour of each individual face; therefore, it must be made by an artist, else it is a dismal failure. Maria Guy is also responsible for another little hat which has had a great success and which is really a cloth cap molded to the head with a little rounded flap over one ear—a new adaptation of the "beret" which is intended for the motorist, the steamer voyager or the train journey. In beige jersey or fine navy blue serge with a long scarf to match, it makes one of the most practical as well as one of the smartest of traveling hats.

And while we are on the subject of the tightly fitted cap, Camille Roger has also a very successful model on this same order in a tight little cap of tulle with little tabs over the ears, embroidered all over in a leaf design in fine straw of the same color. Reboux has also a successful model in

a fine straw cap which fits over the head like a bowl and is trimmed across the back with a wide band of satin ribbon of the same color as the straw which ends in a rosette over each ear.

So much for the little hats. Hats with brims show infinite variety, but there are certain characteristics which are common to them all. In the first place, the crown is always round and molded to the head, like those of the familiar felt cloche. The brims, even of those designed for sports wear, are wider than any that we have worn for some time, and these brims are always narrower at the front than at the sides, and there is a growing tendency toward a wider brim at the back, which is a great advantage, as it covers the ugly line of the bobbed hair at the back of the neck, although one doubts if it will be found practical when worn with a coat with a fur collar. All sorts of liberties are taken with the brim of the hat at the front and sides. Sometimes it is turned straight back from the face and droops at either side, sometimes it is cut or



A Graceful Frock in Tucked Crêpe, Giving the Diagonal Line in Bodice and Skirt. The Lace Handkerchief Forms a Jacket From One Shoulder and Is Finished by a Jeweled Buckle to Match the One at the Waist. By Sibill.

Bands for Trimming

SOME of the prettiest frocks shown this season have bands of contrasting color applied either to the skirt, bodice or sleeves. And while the finish at the neck—whether V or oval—does not suggest a band in the strict sense of the word, still, in many cases, it is only a modification of that trimming. If the amateur dressmaker understands a few rules, she will find these finishing touches very easy of accomplishment and a source of considerable satisfaction in renewing her wardrobe.

In the first place, all bands must be cut strictly on the bias. Ordinarily those to be applied flat should be cut of the width desired for the finished trimming, plus two seams. But with some of the most popular materials used this season, it is often an advantage to cut the goods twice the desired width for the finished trimming, plus two seams. The band is then folded lengthwise through the middle and basted, and the two raw edges are turned under as one and the trimming is ready to be basted in position.

This method is especially good for sheer material that is difficult to turn under neatly, as it does away with folding one edge, and the edge that is folded down is easier to manipulate because it is twice as thick. Another help in folding such edges is a piece of cardboard that is straight and sharp. Lay the card along the line where the band is to be folded, crease the cloth back against it, then remove the pasteboard and baste the edge of the material as indicated.

In finishing the neck of a frock of thin material, tulle or satin, cut such a double band four times the width desired for the finished trimming, plus two seams. Baste the two raw edges together and press the fold. Sew the raw edges to the neck of the frock on the right side of the material, turn the folded edge of the band under so it covers the seam, and slipstitch it along the row of machine stitching. This solves a problem that is always difficult and puzzling to the amateur dressmaker, because she has observed that the ready-made frocks do not show a single visible stitch at the neckline and by the old-fashioned method of applying such binding, the stitches were bound to show.

Many tulle and satin frocks shown this season have this neck finish corded. To do this, lay the cord on the band after it has been stitched first to the neck and draw the folded edge of the band over the

turned back only over the right eye, and sometimes it is left in a straight narrow line which widens very appreciably at the sides. Often the brim is arranged so that it lies quite flat against the right ear and stands out at the left side, and sometimes both sides droop in a sort of poke-bonnet effect.

Sports hats are made of either felt or soft straw, and they too, have a wider brim. A variety of bands is used for these. There is a new woolen braid in two colors which is very smart, and a narrow leather strap is used a great deal, while ribbon in two tones or in the plain color of the hat and fastened with a flat brass or nickel slide or buckle is also a popular trimming. And by the way, these nickel ornaments are the only type of pin or ornament used by the Paris milliners. The day of the rhinestone or crystal buckle or pin is past, and save on sports hats one never sees this kind of decoration.

Special Designs

Molyneux is using a hat of coarse, rather shiny straw with straight brim and round, low crown, bound on the edge and trimmed about the crown with a grosgrain ribbon to match the color of the frock with which it is to be worn; and this same designer is showing a smaller hat of fine cream-white bangkok, the crown of which is embroidered in a fine floral design in silk and trimmed with a ribbon band, both of which are the color of the frock. One of these with trimmings of navy blue worn with a frock of printed navy blue and white crepe de chine was especially smart. Large, floppy hats of crinoline straw trimmed with tulle or bows of satin ribbon are also shown by this house to be worn with frocks of the popular flowered chiffon or mousseline de soie. Another famous couturière and milliner shows large hats made of the same material as the flowered frock with a wide band of satin ribbon tied in a bow at the side of the crown.

Camille Roger has a smart hat of fine black bangkok which has a scoopy brim that is first cousin to the bonnet of a Salvation Army Lascie; it is especially becoming and youthful. One side lies quite flat against the ear and the crown is trimmed with two rows of black ribbon and a leaf-shaped fan of black circled feathers.

Another charming black bangkok hat which was designed by Marcelle Lely and which has been one of the great successes of the season is painted all over on both the crown and the brim with long streaks of shiny black paint and trimmings around the crown with black circled ribbon. This same house has a lovely hat of the more elaborate type of almond-green bakou with wide brim cut in shallow scallops at the edge and trimmed around the crown with bands of yellow and green velvet ribbon which tie in a jaunty little bow at the back.



The Turban in Two Swathed Bands of Straw, Designed by Maria Guy, Which Has Been One of the Outstanding Successes of the Season.

Choosing Dresses to Express Type

FASHIONS for women have never been so beautiful as they are at present," a well-known fashion expert declared a short time ago, "but never have there been so many pitfalls for the tasteless shopper who does not consider the modes in relation to her own appearance and personality."

The styles for afternoon and evening are designed for different types of women, and this fact should be borne in mind. Frocks are intricate of cut and have no conformity at all.

Two prevailing designs, at least, should be carefully considered in relation to the wearer of them and avoided for the mature figure. These are the period and the bustle designs, for they when developed into some types as they are charming for others. The period frock may be a rare frame of beauty or it can misinterpret the style of some matron not suited to picturesque modes. The bustle frock, which when developed in the plain rich materials now in vogue, often wears a huge bow in the back, gives a slim woman a butterfly-like appearance but is out of character on the larger woman.

There is, however, a dress that illustrates the way a bustle may be adapted to the larger figure. It is made of chiffon in four different shades of green over a green satin slip. There is an up-in-front movement, an irregular hem line, and a bustle so soft that the whole dress presents an almost slenderizing appearance.

The sheer chiffon gown with points, flares, ruffles and capes is the dress worn most by women who prefer to follow style discreetly.

Suits the Individual

Modifications of special style points are available in many standard models, and this fact makes it possible for the woman who knows her own type to be at once smart and individual. For instance, afternoon dresses of the "bustle" type, with long sleeves, are also made with drapery above the elbow provided in some subtle way. A printed dress, for example, has a down-dipping bertha covering the upper part of the arm, with the treatment repeated in the circular front of the skirt. Another has a scarf posed across the front, falling over the top of the arm to the back. This frock is of the dress-sports type with a finely box-pleated skirt and a jumper that ties at the side.

Other dresses display the short cap sleeve. Generally the top of the frock is simple while from the waist down there are circular tiers which come to a point in front or they may be set in points at a slightly raised side.

When the bands are ready to be sewed on, make the lines of machine stitching as close to the edges as possible. The bands always look better and ironing is always easier when there are no projecting edges to be rubbed back in the pressing.

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pose of a gown is not merely to be itself a work of art, but even more to express and enhance the personality of the wearer. To secure this result the purchaser must submit herself to a relentless scrutiny to determine whether the thought evoked by her choice will be not chiefly the charm of the frock, but pre-eminently its cleverness in bringing out her most desirable traits.

Bags to Carry With the Sports Frock

Pretty and inexpensive bags can be made from monks cloth or any similarly woven material, if one knows a few simple embroidery stitches. The ever popular Swedish weaving done in brightly colored yarns on a coarse homespun weave makes an attractive accessory for a jersey dress.

For effectiveness the bag should be lined with a contrasting color. A fine woolen fabric made up into a flat two-handled bag and cross-stitched in the petit-point manner, can be made as elegant as one wishes, depending on the quality and workmanship of the design executed. For the young girl a bag of monks cloth with her initials worked on the flap is an acceptable gift. Bags for ornamentation with cross-stitch or weaving should be of black or neutral color to set off the bright years, and to secure smooth work, the threads should run even count to the square inch.

The Jaunty Jacket

Jaunty little unlined jackets are so easily made that there is little excuse for not having several of these fashionable and convenient adjuncts. Made of silk or crepe-de-chine, such a little jacket can follow the predominating shade of a gayly printed one-piece frock, or the idea may be reversed and the jacket be fashioned in a smart print for wear with a monotone dress. The same variation of plain and printed fabric is equally good in cottons and some of the smartest of these modish jackets are of almost fantastically printed cotton to slip on over single-toned frocks. Unlined jackets of this type are usually bound with whatever plain coloring predominates in the design and require no trimming other than perhaps huge horn button of the plain color with loops of the fabric used for the binding. These are worn much as a sweater would be and are more easily taken off and on. They usually fall free from the shoulders, and, when closed at all, fasten at the neck with a big button and loop or with a tie and scarf. A noticeable feature in all such odd little coats is that if the lower edge is slightly flaring, there is a corresponding flare to the bottom of the sleeves. This similarity in outline also is seen in the finish of the edge of both coat and sleeves, and if one is cut in shallow scallops, so is the other. These jackets seldom fall below the hip line and are intended to be frivolous-looking, despite the fact that they are actually practical. Being unlined and almost without fit, neat sewing is more important in the making of these than is a knowledge of actual dressmaking.

To achieve the most attractive effects with bows, however, they are used to supply a note of crispness to sheer or cobwebby fabrics, such as chiffon and lace. In a frock of creamy lace, huge loops of extremely wide pink satin ribbon fall from the waist to the ground. Thus the note of pink from the chiffon slip is repeated and the picturesque bouffant effect is achieved.

In every lovely frock displayed for afternoon and evening wear this summer and autumn, there is elaboration. Intricacy of cut, a wide range of rich materials, and trimmings that have extreme verve and dash combine to form frocks of extraordinary interest and beauty. They remind one of the frocks of the Civil War period when each one was a matter of painstaking care and weeks of labor.

In making selections, however, it must be remembered that the purpose of a gown is not merely to be itself a work of art, but even more to express and enhance the personality of the wearer. To secure this result the purchaser must submit herself to a relentless scrutiny to determine whether the thought evoked by her choice will be not chiefly the charm of the frock, but pre-eminently its cleverness in bringing out her most desirable traits.

The fashionable pearl necklace has three strands, which makes it fit the neck becomingly and offers opportunity for elaborate clasps. They are made barrel-shape and set richly with stones.

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FULLER BRUSHES

Time Savers for the Home Seamstress

EXTRA bobbins for the sewing machine cost but a few cents and save hours of time and inconvenience when one sews for a number of people and on a variety of materials. Empty bobbins may be kept in a small box in the machine drawer or on the spindles inside the door of the electric sewing machine. The filled ones, however, should be kept on a rack so the worker can find what she wants at a glance.

For the long bobbins, a piece of wood in which grooves have been cut is excellent, especially if it fits in the machine drawer. Circular bobbins are best on a rack made of nails driven into a piece of light wood. After the nails have been driven through so the points project their full length, fasten the board to another of similar size and shape and a convenience will be at hand that will last for years and save hours of time. If the prongs extend about two inches, each nail will hold several bobbins. A rubber band twisted around the ends of the prongs will prevent the bobbins from slipping off when the rack is brought out for use. The threads should run even count to the square inch.

The Capacious Screen

Lacking a regular sewing room, a sewing screen can be used to advantage. This is especially desirable in small houses and flats, as the screen may be folded and set aside in a closet or even back of a door when not in use. The outside of the panels may be made as pretty as one desires, so the convenience will be a decoration when necessary to hide unfinished or disorderly work. It will be found quite convenient to have tacked to the inside of one panel neat strips of tape to which bags made of mosquito netting may be fastened by means of safety pins. In these receptacles keep only pieces like the clothing that is being worn by members of the household at the present time. When necessary to repair garments, it takes but a second to find just the scrap needed.

Another convenience for such a screen is a catchall. Gather the top of a neat scrap bag to an embroidery hoop and suspend it at a convenient height by means of a screw hook and two loops. Place a similar hook at a corresponding position on the adjoining panel, so the top of the bag may be held horizontal when the screen is open and the second loop is slipped over the hook. Do not fasten the bag in position, for it should be easily removed for emptying, or for

being filled with things other than scraps if occasion requires. In these days of machine heads that duck out of sight, one may profitably fit up a pin and needle cushion on the machine arm. A winding of several layers of cotton, then of attractive material to cover it, will save a great many more minutes that will be required in making the convenience.

Hundreds of women lose hours of time every year through carelessness in selecting sewing machine oil. Many oils advertised as being good for a variety of purposes have proved for their base. Such oils used on the sewing machine are soon dried out through lack of moisture in the average home, and they leave a gummy substance that truly "gums up the works." A service man for a big sewing machine company states that 75 per cent of the cases they are called out on are due to trouble from this source. The home sewer will avoid considerable inconvenience and expense if she will use the oil from her sewing machine. A high-grade oil, made only for a single purpose. The practice of buying oil at a sewing machine shop insures one against making any mistake in this particular.

Convenient Light

Some of the newest models in sewing machines have an electric light on the arm so placed that it will illumine all the work on the sewing machine table at the push of a button. Home workers who could not afford a machine of this kind can generally put a light and a shade on an extension cord and arrange a hook, or a hook and a loop, so such a light may be available at a moment's notice, and at just the most convenient place for their particular work. A two-way socket screwed into the outlet for the electric machine will afford current for both light and sewing.

Aesthetic Advertising in Paris

There are three reasons why the large department stores in Paris cannot be avoided for a goodly share of important purchases. The first is that their street windows are exceedingly attractive. The second is that their large advertisements in the undergrounds are in many instances so beautiful that one feels there must be equally lovely things in the stores themselves. And, finally, their catalogues are so beautiful as to suggest art. One of them came to the writer the other day with a fawn-colored cover across which spread a cherry branch heavy with fed fruit, of which a bird, wings half open, was testing the sweetness. Urged by a cover like this and contents artistically arranged, the recipient set off eagerly for the store.

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THE HOME FORUM

An American Anthology

WHEN some of us were children, we used to play a game which involved prolonged speculation on the part of each, in order to answer the question: "If all the flowers or all the toys or all the books in the world were destroyed except only one which you would choose out from all the rest to remain, which one would that be?" As I sat looking at my rows of books the other day, this old question came back to me in whimsical remembrance, then quickly, surely, flashed the answer: "An American Anthology."

There it stands with its two gray covers—the work which Edmund Clarence Steadman, after years of study and labor in compilation, finally published in the first year of the century, 1900. Then it was hailed by connoisseurs as a bright star on America's literary horizon. Yet the constant and deserved admiration which it called forth then, and which it continues to attract in the present day, is as the wind that blows upon the shining iceberg. The unseen currents which guide the destiny of that iceberg are deep in the sea. So it is with the "American Anthology." For its very existence is contingent upon and inspired by the surging growth of America.

The structure of the work is guided by the history of America, the poems being divided into "lyrical periods," beginning with the year 1787, or, more generally speaking, the last quarter of the eighteenth century, preceding William Cullen Bryant and his contemporaries. Those were stern days which accompanied the founding of the United States; but then, as ever, there was song in the heart of man. From a prison fortress, one looked out upon the dawn and the skies of morning and wrote of a banner spangled with stars. Yes, there was poetry then. The golden strain, in rare sequence, has linked schools of thought, races of men and hearts of humanity since the world began.

Those early days of the Republic were given, as were the Colonial days before them, largely to the stern necessities of living. The air was one to wrestle with, like the chill of a New England spring. Yet along at the base of the rocks blossomed a rugged little fringe of song. For example, Philip Freneau sang of "The Wild Honeyuckle," "To a Honey Bee," and the "Caly-did." And here you will find, as you turn the pages of the first gray volume, that old ballad of "Darby and Joan," also the first of all the bird songs which American poets captured from their native air—Alexander Wilson's "Blue-Bird."

As the land increased in the prosperity born of peace, Bryant, wonderful and precocious, gave forth his wealth of thought, and the air Father of American Poetry was surrounded by such lesser names as Fitz-Greene Halleck, Joseph Rodman

Drake, Lydia Sigourney and many another. Then came Edgar Allan Poe, and the mighty New England group: "pure Longfellow, great Emerson," and the rest; marking that period when, as one statesman said, "The Nation conquered itself."

Well may we pray at this later hour with Whitlitt:

"Oh make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure of future strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of thy righteous law;
And, cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shape the old!"

These poems burst upon us like the northern lights, or, more properly speaking, like the glorious colors of the rainbow. Then we have that almost perfect American idyll, "Snowbound." And here in the "native gold" of Lowell are cast those bacchanals of American scenes and thoughts which will be her people's heritage forever.

The second gray volume covers the period of Reconstruction, following the Civil War, with such shining names as Timrod, Lanier and Sill; and it extends into the present day. Surely, as Steadman has said in one of his prose writings, "Rhythmical literature is an interpretation of the time itself." Indeed, poetry is the voice of a time, of a generation, of a people, all of extraordinary import to the future of our world.

But the gray volumes have accomplished more than this act of building the character and history of our people upon the foundations of song. They hold within their gray covers, as the granite stone often holds rare jewels, the poems which have sung themselves into our ears from childhood on through the years and have become a part of our prized heritage.

From out the early period, permeated with the thrills of well-known one hundred and fifty Christmas Eves, sounds with perennially excited and mysterious tones: "A Visit from Saint Nicholas." Weighted, as much American poetry is, with the typical sentiments of domesticity, a million schoolboys' voices sound in "Woodman, Spare that Tree!" The gentle "Arrow and the Song" still vibrates with our first thrill at having committed a poem to memory; and the "Rare June day" is again sweet with the scent of spring.

It has long been conceded that song is the language of youth, the utterance of primitive races; but, as has been said, "when it vibrates along the heights of reason and intelligence, it becomes poetry." Again and again these overtones sound across the pages of "An American Anthology"; not only in those utterances of our "bards sublime," but in the additional selections, which are found at the end of each period.

Steadman likens these to the tiny fragments of mosaic or stained glass which an artist fits in around the central figures of his work. Some of them may be low in color, but each has its light to the final scheme of beauty.

Yes! I were cast on a desert island, with only one work of literature and that of my own choosing, that book would be "An American Anthology." This I have decided without any hesitation and without a due speculation. It follows the days of America's collective and individual development with fancy and imagination, just as surely as the wild flowers of the woods, the orchids and the dandelions—follow the seasons of the year. Down from the shelves I lift them carefully—those two gray volumes of poetry. L. S. A.

Wilson's View of Moody

He was profoundly moved by a four-day visit of Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, to Middletown. Afterward he described something of the effect Moody had upon him:

"I was in a very plebeian place. I was in a barber's shop, sitting in a chair, when I became aware that a personality had entered the room. A man had come quietly in upon the same errand as myself and sat in the next chair to me. Every word that he uttered, though it was not in the least didactic, showed a personal and vital interest in the man who was serving him; and before I got through with what was being done to me, I was aware that I had attended an evangelistic service, because Mr. Moody was in the next chair. I purposely lingered in the room after he left and noted the singular effect his visit had upon the barbers in that shop. They talked in undertones. They did not know his name, but they knew that something had elevated their thoughts. And felt that I left that place as I should have left a place of worship."

Years later, when he was President of the United States, a friend wrote to ask him if this incident were only a legend. He replied:

My dear Doctor Bridgman:
No, this is not a legend; it is a fact, and I am perfectly willing that you should publish it. My admiration and esteem for Mr. Moody was very deep indeed.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
Woodrow Wilson.
—From "Woodrow Wilson's Life and Letters," by RAY STANNARD BAKER.

Over City Roofs

Through swart piles,
And pearl and violet swirls and shreds of smoke,
Church-spires glint, domes bulge and blur,
Doves cleave their way, now swathed,
Now spreading lustrous wing;
And what appears, west fronting, flare—
crimson, copper, quicksilver;
Then—twinkle, dusk, twinkle, dusk,
The electric signs wink shrewdly
To the swarming masses in the streets below.
A searchlight sweeps an arc,
Like a long, slender fan,
Spreads suddenly and furling again,
In the deep mandarin sleeve of night.

ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY.

An Artist in the Basque Provinces

IN ALL probability an artist sees a foreign country in a more intimate way than does the tourist. In the first place, he haunts the hidden places and remains long enough for his contact with native and countryside to become close; after which he is able to appreciate architecture and landscape better than the next man whose observation has been more superficial.

In drawing a sketch for her etching, called "Fuenterrabia," Beatrice Levy had a rare experience. Hearing of an interesting hermitage far up the mountain, she and a companion in mid-afternoon, set out in search of it. The Basque people are so gentle and kindly that they neither fence nor wall in their farms, so Miss Levy was able to cut across meadow and

field in a direct line to her destination. Half-way up, she saw a little village with roads climbing the mountain in a rhythmic way, which induced her to linger and draw the sketch for Fuenterrabia. Then she pressed on to the hermitage, but on finding it her curiosity was diverted by the sound of the most entrancing music. Climbing higher and nearer the music, she reached a level field on the crest of the mountain. Here some bagpipes and an accordion were being played, while on the green were four groups of young people, dancing joyfully. There was nothing stilted about their movements, for they danced with the quick up and down gestures of the arms and the jerky steps which characterize the Spanish dance. Adding to the beauty of this unusually

animated scene, the sun was setting and into the glowing distance melted the after tier of purple mountains. Miss Levy and her friend loitered until it was quite dark and, lest their way might be lost if they returned across the fields, they were obliged to follow a long road which was silvery white in the moonlight. Although the hour was late when they arrived at their hotel, they were compensated by that memory of the Basque dance in the mellow sunset.

Another time, while wandering aimlessly, the artist came upon the end of a little lane, where an old woman sat sewing on her quaint doorstep, shaded by heavy-leaved trees. The subject had great appeal, yet the artist doubted the wisdom of

remaining, for children were playing in the vicinity and usually the presence of children is no aid to a person who sketches. But Miss Levy decided she would make the effort and was happy to find that the children, although friendly and frankly curious, were not disturbing. As for the old lady, she just sewed on never moving from her doorstep, which gave Miss Levy ample opportunity to produce her charming etching, "The Basque Doorway."

Beatrice Levy is one of Chicago's foremost etchers. After finding a worthy motif, she carefully draws and composes her plates. Her prints possess charm, rhythm, and strength and a satisfying, enduring beauty. She frequently expresses herself, too, in the difficult medium of the colored etching.



The Basque Doorway. From an Etching by Beatrice S. Levy.

The Way of a Roman Road

What wonderful roads we drove along as we started on the shortest of our tours! Mile after rapid mile we sped down them, and still they stretched ahead of us as they stretched behind, smooth as satin, shining and polished like marble, and (what the speed-lover values most highly) straight for leagues at a time as if they had been ruled, or borrowed bodily from our neighbors across the Channel.

Swiftly vanished the miles, till a time came when we must leave those measured surfaces and take a fork to the right which was marked on the map by a line of alternating red and white, enterprising as to colour certainly, but ominously suggestive in the very singularity of its delineation. What could the red and white stand for? Reference to the bottom left-hand corner of the map informed us that it stood for a Roman road; and this was heartening, since the Romans were no small potatoes at roadmaking. Visions of paved highways, dotted with bands of legions, with here the chariot of a rich colonist, there perhaps the litter of a tribune swaying along in the midst of its escort, flashed . . . as the car swept away from the tarmac and launched itself on to an apparently interminable track of loose flints the size of footballs.

Here we were, already deeply committed to the longest lane, surely, that ever had no turning. Not three yards in width, moss-grown where the stones lay less thick, shut in on either side by tall green hedges, we could no more face about to retrace our steps than if the dimension that contained it had been one of time rather than of space. Come what might, there was nothing for it but to roll on and on. . . .

The end was as yet far off. We must have traversed seven or eight miles of the Roman road before we came to the crossways, and even there we did not turn. To the right, the intersecting track branched off beneath a covering of flints as formidable as any we had passed over. Ahead the road struck boldly on to the open down; a mere skein of ruts sunk haphazard in the grass. After a short discussion, and against the usual instinct which prompted me to counsel the right-hand branch, we went straight on, following the less unfathomable of the ruts and peering dubiously about us for some-

thing that should be in the nature of a landmark. . . .

It is only fair to say that we had climbed with the Roman road to a height of eight hundred feet and were consequently in the clouds. . . .

The scattered ruts of the cart-tracks converged suddenly as we neared the crest of the hill; the ground as suddenly fell away from us on either hand; and we found ourselves on the top of an embankment just wide enough to take our wheels. We drew up and got out with some notion of making a reconnaissance. . . .

We were in the very midst of a Roman encampment. Right above us a bank twenty feet high ran back, straight as a taut rope, for a hundred or more yards, its end lost in the mist. At right angles to the first, more banks formed the sides of a great square, intersected by others, of which the one we were on was the lowest. It was probably the wall which divided the outer from the inner moat. As far as we could see stretched the ramparts. . . .

The drive along the Roman wall . . . continued for what seemed a great way, and gave proof of the importance of the camp of which it formed part. At length I saw with relief that it had come to an end, flattening out into a lane down which we drove. . . .

Down, down, down! After dropping six hundred feet in a short half-mile, we came at the bottom to a farmyard, where we stopped and looked about us for some one of whom to ask the way. After a moment a man put his head out of a shed and nodded in reply to our word of salutation.

"Was this King's Farm?" we asked, and received another nod by way of reply.

I turned to know what king this was whose farm we had invaded. Was it a British sovereign, a Celt, or a Saxon? Who, I wondered, had ruled here? Over whom and to what purpose had he reigned? The nods were not encouraging towards such speculations. But suddenly the farmer became more conversational. "Nice weather," he observed surprisingly. "I don't know what for," he added after a pause and with a shade of bitterness. Then, turning his back on us, he disappeared into the shed.

We drove on; up and down the hills and between the high banks of stone topped with nut-bushes that bounded roads narrow as the passages of a house and twisted like supernaturally elongated serpents. They seemed determined to make up by the multiplicity of their turns for the bald directness of the ten undeviating miles of Roman causeway that we had just put behind us. We splashed through a ford; mounted into a tiny village where each house stood with its feet in its neighbour's chimney-pot; climbed above it one of the steepest zigzags it has been my fate to surmount; opened half a dozen gates; and finally came to a comparatively imposing barrier of whitely painted iron which admitted us to a meadow, in the midst of which the road vanished with an abruptness that was scarcely well-bred. A little danted, we took to the open grassland, and were rewarded by finding at the foot of the field, the destination we had set forth to reach—

The Quest for the Happy Adventure

The wayfarer looked at the small occupant of her bench, then he looked at her, and it was evident that they liked what they saw of each other. To the wayfarer, his brown eyes were bright and full of lively expectation. He wore a beautiful waistcoat, the warm crimson of which was shaded into a serviceable brown; that it fitted him well seemed to please him, for he showed it off ostentatiously, turning this way and that on quick delicate feet. He was the suppliant, the wayfarer was the donor, yet his air was neither apologetic nor servile. Indeed, he seemed to think that he conferred an honor on the wayfarer by sharing her bench—or was it his?—and he further intimated that, if she had nothing particular to say to him, there were many other interests for him elsewhere.

He was so near that she might have touched him with her hand, but she had no wish to do so, for this was her first encounter with a robin in the spring. Other birds and a squirrel were observing them from the bushes. Their manner indicated that the two had not been properly introduced, and they seemed a little scandalized by the robin's bold advance. They could not know that the wayfarer, looking and hoping for spring, had thought to have seen it in a pale gleam in the wintry sky, in the first faint pink of an almond tree hanging over the shadowed lake, and, still unsatisfied, had turned to see him, audaciously friendly, at her elbow.

No sudden bursting into bloom of a thousand flowers could have pleased her more. It was as if he had sung with the poet's throats.

"Summer is coming, summer is coming. I know it, I know it, I know it."

With the poet the wayfarer might have responded:

"And hardly a daisy as yet, little friend,
See there is hardly a daisy."

Truly a great adventure. But many days in the year bring some such happy climax to the questing heart. Hardly has the robin time to hop from his perch than summer is here in full pageantry. No longer do you walk with expectant glances into the hedge, for the primrose that you once found in the windy aisle of a bare wood has given place to a million flowers. The finding of that first wild blossom is as the writing of a poem, as the joy of singing, for the first time, some new and lovely song.

But, coming at first singly, it seems that later the wild flowers should open in happy multitudes in some forgotten lane, along some railway bank that is ugly without them. Even in these northern isles of Great Britain summer is lavish, giving you unstinted treasure out of the deep coffers of the earth; and, like all generous givers, her riches breathe of simplicity. The clover in the meadows is full of honey. Beech woods, trembling in the breeze, are red in the sun. Orchards are daisied over, and cottage gardens are bright to their eaves with flowers. Buttercups spread the fields with golden patches, the river gleams white through lily pads, shadowed hill tops break into sudden glow, while overhead the sun and wind weave an airy canopy for you and everyone.

Could a world of palaces and ducal parks please you better? Small ad-

Uncle Jimmie

Everybody in camp liked Uncle Jimmie. Perhaps it was because the kindly old man was always happy, always "easy-going." Nothing ever bothered him; he was never too busy to exchange greetings with every passer-by. On sunny mornings Uncle Jimmie might be found rocking to and fro on his cabin porch, often with his big gray cat curled up on his lap. He would sit there and rock by the hour, talking at times to gray Tommie as if confident of an understanding.

Across the gulch from the cabin rose a low range of the Rockies, and on these rugged blue slopes Uncle Jimmie was wont to gaze often with a certain rapt expression. When the tips were rose and pink with the glory of sunrise or tawny with the last rays of day, the old man found a silent pleasure in the bright scene.

Uncle Jimmie was contented and placid. No man had ever heard the old miner complain of his lot. Having neither "kith nor kin," he lived very simply in his little log cabin. Yet neighbor women were accustomed to send him cakes and pies; and in late summer the children brought him tin pails, filled with wild red raspberries which grew in the burnt-over sections on the mountainside. In gratitude for these gifts, Uncle Jimmie would take down his fiddle and play tunes of the long ago which filled the cabin with high, sweet, quavering notes.

During the week the little fellow wore faded blue overalls and a jumper, which bore unashamed many rectangular patches of various hues. On Sunday a white shirt, pitifully pretentious, took the place of the jumper, and his long white hair and silky beard became almost resplendent with much brushing.

At mention of a gold strike in the adjacent hills or even in a distant county, Uncle Jimmie would sit straight in his chair, his deep blue eyes would sparkle with excitement, and a soft flush would spread over his fine old face. He would say: "I reckon I better go over there and prospect around a bit."

You may meet Uncle Jimmie sometime, driving along a rocky road in the sunshine, on his way to some new gold field. The two demure old donkeys will be plodding leisurely over the stones and through the dust, choosing their own pace in spite of an eager man in patched blue denim who urges them on and talks to them in a calm voice as if they understood.

True Eloquence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN AMERICAN philosopher once wrote, in effect, that what one is may speak so loudly that listeners cannot hear what he utters by word of mouth. The observation refers to the fact that the faults in one's character may stand out so plainly that his words have little effect because of the insincerity of declarations which are not confirmed by his mode of living. And the saying hints the wisdom of thinking and living rightly before attempting much for the world's reformation.

In Christian Science true eloquence is understood to be the expression of right thinking, be it given out in one's attitude, acts, writings, or oral word. And the basis for right thinking is the spiritually taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus and reiterated throughout the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science of Christianity. These writings are in strict accord with the inspired teachings of Holy Writ, and are of inestimable value to mankind, because when accepted and practiced in daily life they empower one with practical righteousness and lead to success and harmony in all one's activities.

This is especially noticeable in religious, social, educational, and commercial relations in which public speaking is required for the purposes of mutual encouragement and progress. In all these connections eloquence, the sincerity of thought and speech based on wisdom, Truth, and Love, is much required for illustrating the advantages of true knowledge, good will, brotherly regard, honesty, good faith, health, and harmony.

Learning through Christian Science how to practice these virtues fearlessly and joyfully, one sees that true eloquence employed for the common good comes from understanding God, divine Mind, as the origin and sustainer of all right ideas. Although one's expression

Myriads

Ten thousand leaves on every tree,
And each a miracle to me;
And yet there be men who question
God!

—JOAQUIN MILLER, POET.

From a Lover of Tuscany

It was only after several visits to Florence that I began to discover the messages which Tuscany as a whole offers to the traveller.

What is the charm of Tuscany? Wherein lies its peculiar fascination? The question is not easy to answer to one who feels that Tuscany is a part of himself. No doubt the passing tourist can give an accurate description of its superficial aspects, but that description would omit all that is essential; the spirit, the atmosphere, and that all-pervading beauty which makes that country, for some of us at least, no less than an imagined earthly paradise. It is easy to analyse and paint in words places with which we have little more than a nodding acquaintance.

The high mountains seem merely decorative to many a foreign visitor, but to the mountain-born they have a message which no other scenery can give. It is almost impossible to put down in words the true attraction of a country to which we attach the word home. For many years the writer lived in Hampshire, and for him there is one small patch of the country to which the name home will always belong. Generally speaking, home is the country and woods and commons and scattered villages and distant downs. But it is for no one of these things, nor indeed for all these things together, that he cherishes every memory of the place he knew so well. There are a hundred little things that made home so subjectively beautiful. It was not because there were woods and fields and endless birds, but it was because a particular tree grew in a particular way, because a certain path turned suddenly in a certain field, because in spring was golden with cowslips, because in summer the sun struck at a magic angle a clump of dark Scotch firs in a wood of big oaks and tangled undergrowth.

Even the motorist whirling through Tuscany in a cloud of dust can see a bare rounded hill, a scrub oak copse, and a line of cypresses against the sky. Even he will have marked lofly hill towns crowned with mighty towers and mighty rivers gliding sluggishly beneath them. . . .

He, too, in a brief halt for food and drink may have gained a fleeting impression of the tranquillity and beauty of some Tuscan city. But for the lover of Tuscany these discoveries hardly touch the surface. . . .

There is something far deeper, far more passionate, far more intimate in the magic with which Tuscany enchants the hearts of her admirers. . . . The bare rounded hills which suddenly one spring morning flashed green with corn, the distant view of the plain seen through a golden atmosphere such as glides the landscape behind a Florentine Madonna, the comic little baby cypresses, and the solemnity of their full-grown elders pointing fingers to the sky, the huge beautiful mouse-grey oxen with their horns clicking sleepily together as they ploddingly drag behind them an ancient cart loaded with a family of contadini and what seems to be most of their possessions, the strange tune, the melancholy little song which the boys sing as they prune the olive trees, the colour of the stone and brick weathered by centuries. . . .

Some of the outward signs of the inward . . . grace which inspires Tuscany.—H. WARNER ALLEN, in "Italy From End to End."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Flowers on the Menu
Flowers are considered delicacies on the menu in many parts of the world. Inhabitant of Ceylon, for instance, boll the butter blossom; the Chinese cook lilies in milk and eat candied jasmint; the Japanese share the Egyptian taste for rose petals; in southern India, lotus seeds stand in high favor, and chrysanthemums have been made into salads.

Deserve Your Support
During 1927, more than 1750 local merchants inserted 16,508 "tie-in" advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, featuring 200 products nationally advertised in this newspaper.

Humorist: "The average man like a mystery," states a writer in a contemporary. Boarding-house proprietresses seem to bear this in mind when deciding on the menu.

Crime News
A recent survey of 100 leading American newspapers indicated that crime and scandal news aggregated only 3.5 per cent of the newspaper space exclusive of the advertising.

Novagam
Novagam is the name applied to bits of glass of a high index of refraction, cut and polished and used in jeweled arches and other electrical displays.

Billboard Ban
The Supreme Court of Kansas has upheld an act of the Legislature prohibiting any kind of signs on state highways except official markers.

Saving
Figuring interest at 4 per cent compounded semiannually, a deposit of \$50 each month will amount to \$374.26 in 10 years.

Indiana News: The average car owner is said to pay \$1 a day for its use and the advice he gets about running it costs nothing.

Some Day, Perhaps
Although there are no steamboats in Kansas, 21 sections of the state statutes deal with them.

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The Monitor Reader

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THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Phenomenon

This is considered a learned word by many, yet in its simplest sense it means any observable fact or event, especially any action or change distinguished from the force which produced it and illustrative of some general law.

The secondary meaning, a rare fact or an unusual occurrence or an extraordinary event, proves that careful observation brings to light many otherwise unapparent changes.

It is derived from the Greek verb, *phaino* (to show), to show; hence a phenomenon is something as perceived by experiment and observation. Natural science has added the implication that it is something of unique significance.

Noumenon, with which phenomenon is often contrasted, is taken as the real object or subject which is believed before it is visibly conceived. Phenomenon depends on noumenon for its being; noumenon depends on phenomena. In *phenomenon* the second syllable is stressed. The *ph* has the sound of *f*. Sound both *e's* as in event, both *e's* as in odd.

"The phenomena were remarkable."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Thought for Today

THE purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.—COLTON

In Lighter Vein

No Danger

"My brave young man, did you not think of the danger that you were running when you jumped into the water to save my daughter?"
"There was no danger—I am a prize swimmer and have a wife already."—Der Gemutliche Sachse, Leipzig.

Civic Pride

Booster: "See the large building on our right?"
Stranger: "Yes."
"Did you notice it was on our left when we came down town?"
"Well, that gives you some idea how quickly our city changes."—Columbia Jester.

To Avoid Confusion

"I see you advertise sandwiches and antiques."
"Yes, sir."
"Well, remember, we're ordering sandwiches."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



Little Girl: "Oh, yes, I can remember 'way back before there was any Lindbergh."

Thermometer Watchers

In summer days we change our ways. Of that you may be sure. The office flock that watched the clock Now watch the thermometer.—Boston Transcript.

Home Cooking

"My husband is very fond of home cooking."
"Then you must be a splendid cook."
"Oh, no, perhaps I should explain that we always dine at a restaurant that makes a specialty of it."

No Time Like Present

Dad: "Always remember, my boy, never put off until tomorrow what can be done today."
Son: "In that case may I have my allowance tonight?"

The Reason

Candidate: "How was it that you didn't publish my entire speech?"
Editor: "The typesetter ran short of 't's."



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Scout Mothers' Help

Spokane, Wash.
JERRY R. was senior patrol leader of his Boy Scout troop. The troop had been drilling for weeks in preparation for the annual inspection, and no one was a harder worker or more interested worker than Jerry.

Only at times did his heart become heavy—only when he would remember that the inspection was but two weeks away. He had no Scout uniform! If Jerry did not appear with his troop, the troop would be marked off. If he appeared without his uniform it would cost his troop several points.

Jerry's parents had passed on before he finished grammar school, and in order to have a place to sleep and two sure meals a day, he had taken a job of washing dishes in a little down-town restaurant. Scouting was his only diversion, his fun, his background.

Time for inspection grew closer. Then, on one of the last nights of drill, the Scoutmaster told Jerry that he had a uniform for him. He explained how the Scout Mothers of America had recently been organized, and that their chief work was collecting, renovating and mending uniforms, and giving them to needy and deserving Scouts.

"Jerry, my boy, you have earned your uniform," continued the Scoutmaster, "more than earned it. The Scout Mothers are eager to outfit the boy who has earned his uniform as you have done."

Jerry's eyes shone the next afternoon when he looked into the long mirror at the Scout Mothers' headquarters and saw there his own reflection. What he saw was a real Scout, a Scout at heart and a Scout in uniform. Inspection honors were assured.

He took his hat and prepared to leave the room. At the door he swung about, stood at attention and said in a voice not too steady, "I have no money now, and I would not have this uniform if it hadn't been for you. I want you to know that I appreciate it. I graduate from high school in June and I am going to get a real job. Then I will outfit some boy for you, some Scout who can't have a suit, just as you have done for me."

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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UP TO 75% OFF

WE INVITE YOUR VISIT TO THE NEW CHILDREN'S SHOPPE

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A New Kind of Shoe Shop

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even the equipment and decorations are designed to please the children

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RELIABLE

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The Bank of Courtesy and Service

CITIZENS TRUST CO.

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BELLEVUE MARKET

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Five Direct Lines

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B. & J. SAYLOR

4TH AND PENN STREETS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Youth at the Ballot Box

THERE was a time when young people were easily rallied to the defense of certain political candidates. Without giving any consideration to platforms or policies, these young people would march down the streets of their respective cities, carrying red, white and blue umbrellas, and singing campaign songs as they swung along. That day is gone. The young people of today are not so easily led into political mass movements. They are not afflicted with political sectionalism. The old soap-box harangue of former days makes no appeal to them. Campaign pictures of candidates make no impression whatever on their thinking.

It is more true today than ever before that young people are exercising an intelligent interest in political issues. Every year scores of debates are held in high schools, academies, colleges and universities on questions of political or semi-political import. These questions deal with such problems as war debts, arbitration, peace, the Monroe Doctrine, immigration, the protection of foreign investments and national prohibition. This awakened interest in political issues on the part of these young people means that party platforms will be carefully scrutinized and the records of candidates will be examined for whatever light they throw upon the major social and civic concerns of the Nation. It is doubtless true that formal party declarations are read and studied and intelligently discussed more among those who are just entering into their voting heritage, than among those who have been casting their ballots over a long period of time.

There is something about the Republican candidate for President that will make a tremendous appeal to the youth of the land. Mr. Hoover's victory at Kansas City was a victory over political "standpatism." Youth instinctively revolts against the grinding regularity of any political process that functions for the selection of candidates without regard for the issues of any given campaign. When Mr. Hoover forged to the front in the balloting of the Republican convention there was brought to pass right then and there a circumstance that made and that will continue to make a favorable impression upon the thinking of a vast number of first voters. These young people interpreted Mr. Hoover's victory as an insurgent thrust at party regularity and political utilitarianism. And youth is insurgent.

Moreover, a considerable number of the young people of today feel the urge toward a larger and more inclusive international fellowship. What could be more natural than their ready response to the candidacy of a man who knows world conditions as they have seldom been known by any single individual and who has behind him an unparalleled record of humanitarian service? Youth, impatient with the blatant nationalism that glories in isolation, sees in Mr. Hoover a champion whom they are glad to follow. They like the brand of patriotism preached and practiced by the Secretary of Commerce.

Moreover, the political liberalism of youth does not find its social counterpart in license as opposed to law. Those who believe that the young people of the United States are going to the polls in November to vote for a return to the days of the saloon are due for an awakening. There is no likelihood of them doing any such thing. That they will vote for the candidate who stands for law and order is a foregone conclusion.

Regulating Trusts

THE fact that the Investment Bankers' Association of America has been giving serious thought to the question of investment trusts should lead the governmental authorities to pause and give consideration. Because some promoters of alleged investment trusts have not strictly complied with the moral law is no final argument of the need of a special statute to cover investment trusts. Recommendations for the regulation of such financial corporations have been placed before the legislatures of New York and of New Jersey. It is possible that similar recommendations will be made in other states as the volume of the business of investment trusts begins to expand.

The Investment Bankers' Association estimates that the amount handled by investment trusts in the United States is in excess of \$800,000,000 and is growing rapidly. For the most part, it is safe to assume, these funds are adequately cared for. That the bulk of the trusts have come safely through the market deflation of this spring and summer should speak well for their strength. The investment bankers, through their investment trusts committee, have drafted a report on the subject which recommends the extension of the statute of frauds to these classes of corporations rather than the adoption of a blue-sky act prescribing specified forms. There is a concession to the investment trust idea in this report, and it is rather generally agreed that such a conservative view of the issue should in the last analysis prevail.

There is nothing to be gained by imposing specific restrictions against an investment trust. Such restrictions are apt to be unreasonable unless they are of a nature that they can with

justice be applied to all investment undertakings. A fraud statute, such as already exists, is more equitable and it is conceded by authorities it can with as great facility be applied to the investment trusts as to any other type of corporation engaged in selling securities to investors. The bankers' association is inclined to the view that the Martin Fraud Act in the State of New York may be held as an admirable example of the kind of law other states might well adopt in the present instance.

Management, it is conceded, plays an important part in the operations of an investment trust. Therefore, it is proper that investors shall receive adequate information regarding the type of management and such details of its activities as consistently can be divulged without hampering the effectiveness of a trust. In this regard the management of investment trusts would be placed upon the same plane as the management of any financial or industrial corporation. "Rigid discrimination and severe analysis," it is contended, are needed at this point. The fact that the managements of many of the leading investment trusts are meeting the demand halfway would indicate a sincere desire on the part of the best interests to promote the operation of investment trusts along lines calculated to aid commercial needs and to protect small investors. The more such desires are manifested, the quicker will the atmosphere be clarified.

China Under Tutelage

DISTANCE lends to the view, in the study of history, even more of distinctness than enchantment. The vision of the observer close to the event must take in, perforce, so much of picturesque detail that usually he fails properly to gauge the one centrally important point: for him, the trees conceal the woods. None on the field of Naseby recognized that battle as really bringing in England's Protectorate. They saw Prince Rupert's overzealous charge and heard the clattering roar of the psalm-singing Ironsides, as they swept on to victory, but not the whisper of the leaf which Dame Clio was turning in her thick ledger. It may be doubted if any one of "the signers" of a certain famous gathering in Philadelphia's old State House, realized that he had helped to usher in a new nation—and to pass on a potent hint to several old ones! Who was there that guessed, in 1914's mid-September, that the fighting along the Marne already had determined which side would emerge victorious from the world contest, then but opening?

So, again, on a day last June, when the gates of Peking swung open to the Shansi troops, forming the advance guard of the Nationalist forces, not many, the world around, adequately appreciated the significance of the incident. For some see in it the close of what Dr. Sun Yat-sen set as the first portion of his much-written-of "Peoples Platform": the military period. If this interpretation is correct this would involve the opening up of the second period—that of tutelage—which of necessity must precede actual and nation-wide constitutionalism.

It is not to be assumed, of course, that, from this time forward, all the entries in China's diary will be only peaceful in sort, educational and economic. Happenings of military kind will undoubtedly persist for a while at least. As was emphasized at the outset, the bounds of historic development are not crisp and clear, but blurred confusingly. It is only in considerable retrospect that such things show themselves neatly compartmented. Moreover, even at that, it will require a further testing of patriotism and selfishness before today's harmony among the three chieftains—Feng Yuxiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Chiang—may safely be regarded as permanent.

Meanwhile the governmental group at Peiping (to use the recently announced name for Peking) is sure of itself and powerful enough to enforce its authority. Even now its subordinates are at work throughout the vast Chinese State, building up the popular machinery—the use of which, however, is to be taught only through long experience. For this time, what amounts to a party dictatorship is to administer the country, improve industrial conditions, and educate the people, politically. Nanking is to be the capital, for it is there that Dr. C. T. Wang, the new Foreign Minister, has invited the powers to send their representatives. There are to be a half-dozen regional political districts, federated under Nanking's control. English has yielded to Chinese as the official language of the Maritime Customs Service. The Finance Minister, T. V. Soong, with the aid of native bankers and commercial leaders, is completing the details of a national economic policy. Armies are to be demobilized as the situation warrants, and new employment found for the hundreds of thousands of ex-soldiers in the fields of national construction. Trade, it is claimed, is to be fostered, production increased, transportation developed, education spread.

What the world is particularly interested in is whether what it is watching is an earnest and honest attempt to effect the political and cultural metamorphosis of China-in-chaos to an ordered and stable modern state.

Railway Passenger Business

THE railways, in facing a constantly decreasing volume of passenger business, are entering upon a new era. Never before, since rail transportation was inaugurated, has there been a definite downward trend in any form of business moved by the railroads. There have been temporary peaks and recessions, but the general trend has been upward to new records every few years.

Since 1920 the passenger business has been subjected to a gradually declining volume, both in total number of passengers and in passenger revenues. This trend has been accelerated in the last two years to a point where many carriers are facing revenue losses as great as 10 per cent, in comparison with the earnings of a year ago. When it is realized that last year's reports showed similar decreases from the previous year, the apprehensions of the rail managers can easily be perceived.

It is, of course, apparent that the cause is the growing use of motorcars, in so far as the pleasure, and to an extent the business, travel is con-

cerned. The steamships enter into the picture to a growing extent also, their low-rate European tours having taken a considerable potential business from the railroads.

Competition between the rail lines for the passenger travel which remains to them is causing an added loss from passenger operations, for trains are growing in weight with the addition of luxuriously appointed cars, while the number of passengers grows progressively fewer on the majority of long-distance trains. If definite proof of this be needed, the traveler can test it by applying for a seat or lower berth on a "crack" train and see how easily it may be obtained. Many trains are being operated for lower-berth passengers only, thus utilizing only 50 per cent of the potential capacity of the train.

The short-haul business is carried on at a loss. It is almost nonexistent. The Erie Railroad recently pointed out that its local trains, even into New York, in some instances earned only 57 cents a mile.

How long the railroads will continue to face their losses without making a concerted effort to build up a new business to replace that which is gone is not now apparent. The introduction of "de luxe" coaches, the greater utilization of cut-rate excursions in which the traveler is permitted to use Pullmans, the development of tours in which rail, motorcoach and water lines are co-ordinated, all are being tried. The phenomenon of a steadily decreasing business is something new in rail transportation. It remains to be seen whether or not the railroad managers are capable enough salesmen to present their wares to a buying public in such a manner as to build up a business to replace, in part, that which has left the rails forever.

The Orchestra in the Outdoors

ORCHESTRAL instruments, the smaller the volume of their sound, the greater the reach of their music, if the evidence of the concerts in the Lewisohn Stadium, New York, may be taken as proof. Those of the string family especially, though diminished their power when played out of doors, seem to carry better than they do in inclosed spaces, and to charm listeners all the surer for their quiet persuasiveness and insinuation.

The woodwinds, piped up in the open air, recall the time of their first bucolic use, nobody knows how many centuries ago; their sonority, broken and varied by the breeze, disclosing a beauty that will neither analyze nor classify. The brasses, rampant and exultant, give an illusion of awe less startling and of might more impressive than they do in a roofed auditorium, however vast its dimensions. The percussion group, ordinarily tending to obliterate the finer shades of tone of violin, flute and horn, becomes more purely pulsative; kettledrums, cymbals, tambourine and xylophone, these assert rhythm, when acoustically unconfined, without destroying melody.

A new idea, then, of the orchestral masters a listener comes into, from hearing their works performed in the bowl, if the designation may be borrowed from Yale and Hollywood, of the College of the City of New York. Beethoven's nine symphonies, accordingly, double to eighteen, Weber has second thoughts about his overture to "Freischütz," "Euryanthe" and "Oberon," Wagner rewrites the preludes to "Lohengrin," "Tristan" and "Meistersinger," Strauss reconsiders the adventures of Don Juan and the pranks of Till Eulenspiegel, Debussy tells of another afternoon and of Faun No. 2, and Stravinsky represents Pétouchka in a changed mood, portraying him in a humor more appropriate, perhaps, to his moonlight serenades than has been possible under the conditions of the theater or the concert hall.

Should somebody ask why the same old pieces are offered by the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra in summer as in winter, the voice of thousands would reply that a new repertory altogether stands scheduled for July and August, which has nothing to do with that of the regular October-to-April season. The programs, granted, read about the same; the pieces, truly enough, are set forth after the same general manner of execution and interpretation; but the effect, as everyone who has visited the Stadium will testify, is far from being the same. No accounting for it, either, on the ground of conducting, as though acoustic law were one thing for Van Hoogstraten and Coates and another for Mengelberg and Toscanini. The notes of Carpenter's "Sky-scrapers," or whatever the piece may be, are started going on the cool, vibrant air of early evening and away they travel, up to the crowning colonnade of the arena, out through the gates of the athletic field to the street where pictured sounds are blended with actual.

Random Ramblings

Henry Ford sent John D. Rockefeller Sr. a Ford sedan as a birthday remembrance. That is interesting, but if he had sent some other make that would have been news.

Now that the Democratic nominee has declared his position, perhaps his campaign song will be changed to "Yeast Side, Wet Side."

It is said that a joke will travel around the world in sixty-seven days. Some of them seem to be well-seasoned globe trotters.

The full dinner pail was a popular slogan in McKinley's campaign. A better one today might be "A full gas tank."

One sometimes wonders how folks got along a few years ago when there were no new model horses to be had each spring.

Aviators are now playing golf in the air. For! This seems to make a flying direction in which to look.

These fine warm days DUST is about all many radio fans get on their set.

And now for the best kind of farm relief—good crop weather.

Now the mower mows the hay and puts it in the mow.

Modern opportunity uses the mailing list.

Friend India

By MARC T. GREENE

FROM Delhi to Agra the distance is 125 miles and it is covered in three hours by the fast Punjab Express which includes through carriages from the Kashmir border and the Simla Hills to Calcutta and Bombay. It is a finely equipped train, and its engine drivers, like the machinery over which they have charge, come from England. Some of these drivers are paid in the neighborhood of \$100 a week, while their firemen—natives—receive but \$4 or \$5.

However, few people would undertake to refute the contention that a European who drives a locomotive year in and year out in India earns all he is paid. But if he is thrifty he can go home after a few years and settle comfortably in a little cot in Kent or Devon, there to become a husbandman on a small scale, or perhaps the chief engineer of the village gas works. Anticipations of that will sustain him through many a hot Indian day and the thick warmth of many a night's run across the plains of Rajputana or the United Provinces.

Thus far on the route across India the topography of the country has varied little. Though the hot weather is but commencing, there is aridity everywhere. The soil seems parched and only the fresh green of the scattered trees reminds that April is yet young. Except for these trees the aspect resembles that of the southwest section of the United States. Not a patch of grass shows itself anywhere. The dust comes in through the open windows of the carriage until it lies like a thick blanket over everything.

At each stopping place coolies with brushes and dust-cloths attack it, but after a few miles more it is as thick as ever. The temperature beneath the station awnings ranges from 100 to 110, and the sun blazes with an intensity unknown anywhere else in the world at this latitude. The restaurant car is not appealing, but the occasional station refreshment rooms, with their closed shutters and plentiful electric fans, offer welcome relief.

At every stop the third class passengers pour forth to seek the water tanks thoughtfully provided for them everywhere and to patronize the native water carriers. For here water is king, receiving the homage paid by the traveler across the Sahara or in the Mojave Valley. Each platform is a kaleidoscope of color as the seething horde of vari-colored natives weaves restlessly about during the long tarry.

This is the land of the erstwhile powerful Moghul emperors, of whom one of the most powerful built the glorious thing that brings every world traveler to Agra, the thing that some of us have dreamed of gazing upon since the picture of it gripped the fancy in the school-day geographies. Indeed, one approaches Agra, when at last one's day comes to do so, with something of the emotions one feels as one rides across the Roman Campagna for the first time, or entrains at Williams for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

For at Agra is the matchless Taj Mahal, the architectural climax of human achievement! And one does not object to the dust and the blazing sun and the long train rides and the monotony of the changeless northern Indian landscape; having already, clearly limned in fancy, visions of the flawless, compelling, never-to-be-forgotten beauty that shall repay all one's waiting.

The station at Agra, like most of the others in the smaller cities of India, near the British military quarters. The hotels are two miles away, and the Taj Mahal is four miles beyond on the banks of a river which is nearly dry in the hot season. Between the two European hotels

and the great memorial there is more of that pleasant countryside which, about Delhi, is so reminiscent of England. The highway is broad, and splendidly shaded. Expansive villas of British officials lie comfortably along it and an excellent golf course is near by. As they say in England, the Britisher "does himself well" in the ancient land of the Moghuls. Native traffic officers in khaki and scarlet turbans, heedless of the blazing sun, stand erect and motionless at each turning of the road, saluting politely whenever a European drives past. The ubiquitous bullock cart of India passes leisurely along, sometimes with a red-curtained canopy concealing Indian women. Now and then a stolid, indifferent camel pads softly upon the smoothly graveled way, unconcerned equally with motorcar, gharry or pedestrian.

Then the clusters of trees group themselves closer and the landscape begins to suggest some royal estate. There are broad reaches of parklike lawns and even rows of noble growths with splendid vistas between them. Along one of these vistas presently the eye wanders to rest in the distance upon a minaret which gleams in the sunlight like the snow upon some distant mountain peak. Then there come into view another and another, and finally a perfect dome, white as sea foam, in its swelling curves fair to look upon as the Florentine, in its ethereal delicacy like to something that floats in the air. The driver turns and points with his whip, uttering never a word. For words were useless here. Yonder is the Taj Mahal!

The dome, the four minarets and the upper part of the gleaming structure come into view above the trees. I alight now and approach reverently, for does not an atmosphere invest a thing whose beauty is flawless? And so, losing sight of the object for a moment, I come to the gateway through the red sandstone walls surrounding the expansive park which wreaths itself about the Taj Mahal. Across an open space is a noble archway like the entrance to a mosque. Until one comes beneath it the glorious vision beyond is all but hidden. Then, in all its matchless glory, it bursts upon one; and in a flashing instant there has been fixed in his memory a picture that will long endure as a precious possession.

Long I stand here, striving to realize the marvel of this wonder in marble, thinking at last upon the hundreds of the great and the thousands upon thousands of the unknown who have stood there too. What have been their impressions? What has it meant to each? Can its glory have failed to reach a single one, from whatever land or race he came? I am sure it cannot have failed!

And now it is best to proceed slowly to various parts of the grounds, themselves only less beautiful and well maintained than the glorious Taj itself, and from them to gain new perspectives, each holding added vision of beauty. Then, approaching, the wonder of such inlay work in marble as exists nowhere else in the world discloses itself, together with such alabasterlike carvings as must have taken no inconsiderable part of the twenty years of labor which served to bring to completion the Taj Mahal.

Birds and flowers, perfect in shape and vivid in realism, carved of semiprecious stone, are so accurately inlaid as to seem part of the white marble itself; and the intricate molding of the stone under the hammers and chisels of master craftsmen is not less perfect. Charm is everywhere, blending with colossal size and dimensions magnificent. Grandeur does not overburden delicacy nor bulk overwhelm beauty, for every element of the things the masters of the centuries have striven for in the practice of the building art is blended in perfect balance in the flawless rhythm of the "poem in marble" at Agra.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Why Not a Peace Department?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The exemplification of high ideals is indispensable to all true progress.

Since 1789 the Government of the United States has maintained a War Department, in charge of a Cabinet member designated as Secretary of War. The main function of this department, according to an eminent authority on government, is the management of military affairs. Public opinion in the United States, as well as in other countries, forbids offensive warfare. Our people tolerate defensive warfare only in so far as it protects the Nation. Good citizens support the Government's national defense program, which consists in the maintenance of what is deemed a sufficient number of trained men and armaments, only because they consider adequate military and naval preparations capable of averting foreign aggression—should there be any.

Now then, if the War Department manages military affairs in connection with the Government's national defense program—which it does, according to the authority cited heretofore—then its purpose is to maintain peace and avert war.

In view of this fact, it is very obvious that the War Department exists, not for the purpose of dealing with war, as its name might indicate, but for the purpose of sponsoring good will and fellowship.

I suggest, therefore, that the War Department be renamed, that it be called the Peace Department. In this era of enlightened individuals a War Department is nothing more than a remnant of barbarism. The Secretary of War should also give up his present cognomen. He could just as easily, and certainly more logically, be called the Secretary of Peace.

The United States Government professes high ideals of peace. This being the case, it behooves our Nation to put these ideas into practice, to exemplify them before the world.

The step I suggest would harm nobody and do good to everybody. FREDERICK LOFTIN BROOKS, Tulsa, Okla.

The Saloon and "Personal Liberty"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I wish to express my appreciation for your publishing the two letters from Mr. Raskob and Mr. Callahan on the prohibition issue in the June 23 edition.

It may be that Mr. Raskob has never seen a small western town of 1000, supporting thirteen licensed saloons and two breweries, during an oil boom. He has not had to live where "personal liberty" meant danger constantly. I am also wondering what name he will give to the handler of his light wines and beer. We all know of course that everything has to have a name and of course we won't need the bootlegger and he doesn't wish to bring the saloon back.

However, I am truly grateful that there are men like Mr. Callahan to answer him and newspapers like the Monitor to publish his letters. W. W. MORRISON, Westville, Okla.

A Word a Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I venture to think that many readers of the Monitor will echo my expression of appreciation and gratitude for the little scholastic gem entitled "A Word a Day" that is appearing in the Monitor.

If the study of words is indeed the gateway of knowledge, this new feature provides a daily stepping-stone to an increased understanding of our rich legacy, the English language, and is calculated to create or stimulate that love for "Words, Words," which formed the subject of an essay from the pen of "O. S." that appeared some months back entitled "Adventures in a Dictionary." Remembering that a word is but an expression of thought, what an element of romance may lie behind many such in ordinary use undreamed of perhaps until some happy day the curtain is lifted and the history of the basic idea is traced to its source, and ever after some particular word may have a deeper significance, as though it were a distinct entity with a life of its own independent of human speech. I am here reminded of such words as cynosure, halcyon,

tribulation, connoisseur, dilettante, and many others equally interesting, stepping into the light of newprint day by day and inviting one's attention and study—a study that is its own reward in a quickened interest and appreciation of the structure and history of our language. I have derived such keen delight from this daily study of words in our priceless paper that I feel I cannot refrain any longer from sending forward this word of acknowledgment and appreciation. C. S. JOHANNESBURG, S. A.

The Monitor Day by Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your paper is most encouraging. I am not able to read all the interesting articles in one edition before the next number arrives. Then when I take it away I have to bring it back to make sure that the family have read certain things. But even then will the Monitor allow me a well-earned peace? I think of a friend to whom I must mail it, after marking a certain article. Or I find an appreciative reader on the car or at the office. Occasionally I have said to myself, "This edition covers about all the interesting things there are to tell about and it will not take so much time to read tomorrow's paper," but "Sir, thou knowest." C. J. RANNEY, Lakewood, O.

"A Pavement Artist"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I was grateful for the article by F. W. P. called "A Pavement Artist" which appeared on Tuesday, May 28. Among the feelings it stirred was the memory of a small experience I had one winter night in Glasgow, about four years ago. After attending a meeting, I was on my way to spend the night with hospitable friends, when I passed a pavement artist, and dropped a penny or two into his cap. It was 10:30, and few people were about. Perhaps it was the contrast between the crudely bright productions, with their green hills and blue water, and their producer—a particularly gaunt, ragged, unwashed-looking individual—which arrested me. Anyway, I halted, and we talked a little. I tried to pass on some thoughts which had been given to me—thoughts about each of us having something to give, as well as to receive. His pictures could send forth cheering thoughts, and stir country memories, and there might be satisfaction in that, even when no one seemed to notice. . . . It was wonderful how his face changed, and his thin back straightened. "Ay," he said, "but my materials are poor, you see. If I could afford better materials, I could do better work." For a moment he seemed to be seeing visions. I gave him a small extra coin as we parted. "Thank you, Miss," he said, with a look of great content. "I'll get along now; I've got the price of a bed and a bite to eat, and once I've got that, I don't stop, these cold nights."

Though I have once or twice been able to pass along the same street at the same hour, I have not seen this man again, but I have since then regarded other pavement artists more thoughtfully. If one's chance of a resting-place for the night appeared bounded by such conditions of livelihood, with what thoughts would one be tempted to regard "all ye who pass by?" But this question reminds me of a true story, with a happy ending. In Glasgow, one winter night, a little boy of seven, barefoot and sad, stood by a lamp post watching the passers-by, not one of whom regarded him. And as thoughts came to him then, "When I grow up, I'll be different. I'll do something to help other little boys like me." This boy was William Quarrier, founder of the Orphan Homes, at Bridge of Weir, Scotland. His first orphan home was opened in the year 1871, and since then, some 19,000 children have passed through the homes. The colony at Bridge of Weir now comprises eighty buildings. The work still goes on and grows, largely helped by those who were once inmates, and are now prosperous, many of them overseas. No subscriptions are solicited; year by year prayer and gratitude have filled the treasury.

I began this letter thinking of a winter night—but perhaps I should have sent it rather to the "Sundial" column. Yet is not our newspaper as a whole rather like a sundial? J. M. M. C. Scotland.